VII

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH

FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

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ALLAHABAD:

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1878.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
GENERAL SUMMARY—	1
Financial statistics	3
Details of cost of instruction	3
Receipts	5
Departmental changes	8
PRIMARY INSTRUCTION, GENERAL—	8
Primary instruction in the Meerut Division	11
" " Agra "	14
" " Rohilkhand "	16
" " Allahabad "	18
" " Benares "	20
" " Jhánsi "	22
" " Kumaun "	23
" " Oudh "	24
Municipal schools	25
Aided schools	27
Unaided and indigenous schools	28
Orphanages (Boys)	30
SECONDARY INSTRUCTION, GENERAL—	30
Middle vernacular schools in the Meerut Division	32
" " Agra "	34
" " Rohilkhand "	35
" " Benares "	38
" " Jhánsi "	40
" " Kumaun "	40
" " Oudh "	42
Oriental schools and departments	41
Middle class vernacular examination	43
Ditto English schools, Government	44
Ditto aided	48
Ditto unaided	48
Superior oriental schools	48
Superior English schools, Government	49
Ditto ditto aided	55
Middle class Anglo-vernacular examination	56
University entrance examination	58
First arts scholarships	61
SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION—	61
Attendance in the colleges	61
Expenditure	61
First examination in arts	62
B. A. scholarships	62
B. A. examination	62
Honours in Arts and M. A. examination	63
COLLEGE REPORTS—	
Agra	64
Allahabad	65
Benares	66
Canning	68
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—	
Law	69
Education of Musalmáns	69
M. A. O. college	69
Girls' schools	70
Normal schools	73
Uncertificated teachers	73
Education of Europeans and Eurasians	74
Wards' Institution	74
District school committees	75

CORRIGENDA.

Page 2, para. 3, tabular statement, total number of aided schools, *for* "86" *read* "78." Total of unaided schools, *for* "3,789" *read* "4,233." Grand total number of schools, *for* "9,993" *read* "10,429."

Page 28, Muttra, *for* "139" *read* "1,396."

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH

FOR

1877-78.

PRESENTED BY ORDER OF THE GOVT. OF BENGAL

GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.—I trust that this report will show that, in spite of the retrenched expenditure and consequent reductions which financial considerations imperatively demanded, the condition and prospects of public instruction in these united provinces are not, considering the circumstances of the past year, unsatisfactory or discouraging. I hope to show that necessary pruning, if it has arrested growth, has arrested it only to strengthen and improve; that weeding has removed only what cumbered the ground, and left room and verge for the fuller and freer development of what was really worth retaining. The reductions of which I speak, affecting the North-Western Provinces only, came into operation at the beginning of the calendar year 1877, and therefore require only the briefest mention here. They comprised the disestablishment of a small college; the diminution of the number of sub-deputy inspectors; the abolition of many thinly attended and generally inefficient or useless girls' schools; the withdrawal of grants-in-aid from Anglo-vernacular subscription schools; and the reduction of grants in other cases where rules and conditions were not complied with. Setting aside the abolition of the unpromising girls' schools, which were closed chiefly because they were unappreciated by the people, the reductions in no way affected Government schools for primary instruction. The allotment for the maintenance of village schools had already reached its limit, and it has not been diminished. Tahsíli and zila schools, for secondary instruction, have been left untouched. Superior instruction, "the efflorescence and luxury of education," has been affected to the extent already mentioned; one college has been disestablished, and one small section of the people no longer have university instruction at their very doors, but must go a day's journey to obtain it. The remaining colleges, easily accessible, and not one-quarter filled, have not been materially weakened, and are ready to supply all genuine and earnest demand for superior instruction. The Anglo-Sanskrit department of the Benares College was abolished in September last, and other economical reforms of minor importance affecting expenditure on instruction have been carried out during the year under review. Moreover, the graded Education Department of the amalgamated provinces has been re-organized and important changes have been made, which although, on account of their recent introduction, they have not greatly affected the expenditure, will when in full operation effect a saving of about Rs. 60,000 a year. This scheme, prepared by the late Director, approved by this Government, and sanctioned by the Government of India, involved the abolition of the two Directorships, the reduction of the number of officers in the third grade from five to three, and in the fourth grade from seven to six. The grounds of these changes were, to quote the Government order, "partly administrative and partly financial. It was felt that, now that the educational system has been definitely settled and placed on a satisfactory footing, provision having been made for the educational requirements of the provinces as far as public funds are likely to permit for some years to come, it is inspection rather than direction that is needed to ensure the satisfactory working of the system. The inspection circles have, in accordance with this view, been increased in number—one inspector, aided by a subordinate staff, having been appointed to the charge of each revenue division of the North-Western Provinces. It was further felt that in the present financial circumstances it is imperatively necessary that the control and working of the Educational Department (as of others) should be carried on as economically as is consistent with thorough efficiency. And the Lieutenant-Governor, after due consideration, concluded that the proposed measures would not in any way affect injuriously either the progress of education—a matter on which His Honour sets great store—or the prosperity of the several institutions that have from time to time been founded for the furtherance of education in these provinces." The department is now administered by the senior officer, with the designation of Inspector-General.

2. The abolition of the least useful girls' schools, the withdrawal of grants-in-aid from Anglo-vernacular schools, and the closing of some oriental departments established experimentally and proved to be unsuccessful, have, as was expected, reduced the total number of pupils under instruction; but the efficiency of the remaining schools has in no wise been impaired, and it is generally acknowledged

GENERAL SUMMARY.

that the quality of the teaching has decidedly improved. For other reasons, however, the year under review has been a most unfavourable one for the advance and spread of public instruction. General drought and dearth and partial famine have sorely distressed the people of these provinces. Many of the middle classes could barely provide food and clothing for their children, and had nothing to spare for tuition fees and school-books ; while among the poorer agricultural classes the aid of every child was often needed to gather leaves and such grass as could be found to keep, if it were possible, their hungry cattle from perishing. There is, then, a large decrease in the number of pupils attending the primary and secondary schools, and it is surprising that the decrease is not larger still. But the cause of this decline is, there is every reason to hope and believe, of a temporary nature, and we may confidently expect that when the timely rain descends and the earth gives her kindly increase, the schools also will share the general prosperity and the number of pupils be greater than before.

3. The following summary shows, numerically, the state of education for the past year in the united provinces, and compares the total number of pupils under instruction with the number shown in the preceding year :—

Classification of schools.		North-Western Provinces.		Oudh.		Total.	
		Number of schools.	Roll 31st March, 1878.	Number of schools.	Roll 31st March, 1878.	Number of schools.	Roll 31st March, 1878.
Colleges ...	Government ...	4	551	...	...	4	551
	Aided ...	...	...	2	191	2	191
High schools ...	Government ...	14	3,175	11	1,515	25	4,690
	Aided ...	23	4,919	3	967	26	5,886
	Unaided ...	...	...	1	215	1	215
Middle schools ...	Government ...	253	17,797	76	5,442	329	23,239
	Aided ...	66	6,698	12	1,201	86	7,899
	Unaided ...	26	2,542	1	77	27	2,619
Lower schools ...	Government ...	4,232	142,243	1,242	51,988	5,474	194,231
	Aided ...	164	4,091	33	1,529	197	5,620
	Unaided	4,215	54,662	18	613	3,789	55,275
Special ...	Government ...	6	512	21	774	27	1,286
	Aided ...	3	185	1	5	4	190
	Unaided ...	...	...	2	54	2	54
	Total ...	9,006	237,375	1,423	64,571	9,993	301,946
	Total 1876-77 ...	9,584	246,141	1,443	69,030	11,027	315,171

The decrease in the number of schools is not important. The unaided indigenous schools have no permanent existence, and the temporary disappearance of about 600 in a year of distress can neither be wondered at nor greatly deplored. They will in all probability spring up again into ephemeral existence simultaneously with the rising crops. In the total number of Government schools there is no decrease.

In colleges the increase of 13 pupils is in the Benares Sanskrit College. The decrease of five instead of a large increase in the number of undergraduates studying in Government colleges is due to the following causes :—

(1) The diminution of the number of candidates who passed the entrance examination of 1877;

(2) The restriction of scholarships to those who pass in the 1st division in the entrance and first arts examinations;

(3) The enhancement of tuition fees;

(4) The general hardness of the times;

The decrease of 1,489 under secondary instruction in high and middle schools is due chiefly to the generally prevailing scarcity, and the consequent difficulty felt, even by parents of the middle classes, in paying tuition fees and providing the indispensable school-books. Aided schools of this class have also been to some exten weakened by the withdrawal or reduction of their former grants-in-aid. But the largest falling off is, as might have been expected, in schools for primary instruction. Omitting indigenous primary schools, which are not supervised by this department, and whose statistics are little better than conjectural, the returns show a decrease of 5,891 in primary schools, Government and aided. When the circumstances of the past year are considered, I think that it is most satisfactory to find that the decrease is comparatively so small. I think that the number of pupils who, in spite of unprecedented difficulties, have attended these schools, is sufficient to show that primary

GENERAL SUMMARY.

instruction in these provinces is firmly rooted in a kindly soil, and that when times are more propitious it will be most prosperous and fruitful.

4. On the whole there is a decrease of more than 7,000 pupils attending Government and aided schools. The other changes in numbers do not require notice here, but will be considered in their appropriate places.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

5. FINANCIAL STATISTICS.—The following table shows the net cost to the State of the operations of the year under review :—

	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.
	Rs	Rs.
Grand total expended	14,41,143	4,25,798
Contributions other than from Government	55,590	36,295
Net Government expenditure	13,85,553	3,89,503

For 1876-77 the State expenditure for the North-Western Provinces was Rs. 14,63,348.

The total expenditure for Oudh in 1876-77 was, excluding private funds, which were included with local funds in the report for 1876-77, para. 4, Rs. 4,51,623, of which Rs. 4,09,700 was entered as provincial and Rs. 41,923 as local. The total decrease of State expenditure for the united provinces amounts to Rs. 97,992, and is due chiefly to savings from the salaries of officers absent on leave, to the reductions already mentioned, and to the more economical working of the department.

6. The following schedule gives the relations of expenditure between direction, inspection, and instruction :—

	North-Western Provinces.				*Oudh.*			
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Percentage.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction ...	37,899	...	37,899	2·6	1,185	...	1,185	0·3
Inspection ..	1,44,233	...	1,44,233	10·0	69,703	...	69,703	16·4
Instruction ...	12,03,421	55,590	12,59,011	87·3	3,18,615	36,295	3,54,910	83·3
	13,85,553	55,590	14,41,143	...	3,89,503	36,295	4,25,798	...
Total, 1876-77,	14,63,348	49,376	15,12,724	...	4,09,700	41,923	4,51,623	...

Only the salary of the late Director, Oudh, drawn in April, is charged to Oudh for direction. Next year this charge will be one-third of the Inspector-General's pay and of the expenses of the head office.

7. The following statement shows the proportions of outlay on each class of school—Government, aided, and unaided—in the amalgamated provinces :—

		North-Western Provinces.		*Oudh.*		*Total.*		
		Provincial.	Local.	Provincial.	Local.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ...	Government ...	1,43,050	4,274	...	...	1,43,050	4,274	1,47,324
	Aided ...	...	..	14,392		14,392	...	14,392
High schools	Government ...	1,42,185	11,548	49,730	7,556	1,91,915	19,104	2,11,019
	Aided ...	65,233	...	13,470	...	78,703	...	78,703
	Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle ...	Government ...	1,14,698	10,207	50,793	11,103	1,65,491	21,310	1,86,801
	Aided ...	67,813	...	9,663	...	77,476	...	77,476
	Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower ...	Government ...	4,36,334	25,791	1,22,113	16,480	5,58,447	42,271	6,00,718
	Aided ...	8,130	...	4,082	...	12,212	...	12,212
	Unaided ...	671	...	...	...	671	...	671
Special ...	Government ...	2,08,316	8,770	6,843	296	2,15,159	4,066	2,19,225
	Aided ...	2,640	...	498	...	3,138	...	3,138
	Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Undetailed ...	559	...	.	...	559	...	559
	Total ...	11,89,629	55,590	2,71,584	35,435	14,61,213	91,025	15,52,238

8. The following table gives a comparative view of the cost to the Government of instruction in its own and in private schools, aided and unaided, together with the attendance and the cost of each pupil for each class of school. The cost of each pupil in the colleges affiliated to the university, though higher than it was last year, is Rs. 11 less than it was in 1875-76. The cost must remain high until superior education is appreciated and our colleges are properly filled. The instruction of double or treble the present number of undergraduates would scarcely increase the expenditure. The disestablishment of the Anglo-Sanskrit department at Benares has reduced the capitation cost of instruction in the oriental college. The table shows, on the whole,

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

a slight decrease of expenditure per head, and a large decrease will be shown when the schools recover their former numbers:—

Description of schools.	Number of schools.		Average daily attendance.		Cost to provincial funds.		Cost of each pupil.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ... Anglo-oriental ...	3	3	135	154	1,08,242	1,24,539	801·8	809 0
Colleges ... Oriental ...	1	1	295	329	22,918	18,461	77 7	56 1
High schools Anglo-vernacular	13	14	2,684	2,925	1,43,555	1,42 185	53 4	48 6
Middle ... Anglo-vernacular	14	13	1,301	1,033	48,549	40,319	37·3	39 0
Middle ... Vernacular-oriental.	244	240	14,022	13,765	82,654	74,379	5 8	5·4
Lower ... Vernacular, boys	4,119	4,125	113,890	113,838	4,32,414	4,26,833	3·7	3.7
Lower ... Ditto, girls	104	107	2,167	2,032	12,189	9,501	5·6	4·6
Special ... Engineering ... / Medicine and Law	2	3	285	309	1,80,481	1,86,107	633·2	602·2
Special ... Normal, male ...	4	3	214	169	32,110	22,209	150·0	131·4
Special ... Ditto, female...	1	...	16	...	2,602	...	162 6	...
	4,505	4,509	135,009	134,554	10,65,714	10,44,583	7·8	7·7
AIDED SCHOOLS.								
High ... Europeans ...	4	4	277	204	13,665	14,220	49·4	69.7
High ... Natives, Anglo-vernacular ...	16	17	3,499	3,567	50,298	49,813	14 7	13·9
High ... Oriental ...	2	2	169	164	1,200	1,200	7·1	7·3
Middle ... Europeans ...	13	13	727	827	30,259	30,568	41 6	36 9
Middle ... Natives, Anglo-vernacular ...	45	45	3,808	4,026	40,656	35,843	10·6	8·9
Middle ... Vernacular ...	9	8	706	662	1,632	1,402	2·3	2·1
Lower ... Vernacular, boys	37	36	1,036	937	1,619	1,290	1·5	1 3
Lower ... Ditto, girls	137	128	2,608	2,486	9,685	6,840	3 7	2·7
Special ... Normal, &c. ...	3	3	142	152	3,120	2,640	21·9	17 3
Special ... Undetailed ...	...	...	...	...	559	559	...	...
	266	256	13,012	13,025	1,52,693	1,44,375	11·7	11.0
UNAIDED SCHOOLS								
Private and indigenous ...	4,792	4,241	48,516	46,621	962	671	...	...
Grand Total ...	9,563	9,006	196,537	194,200	12,19,369	11,89,629	...	...

The statement for Oudh is given in a similar form. It will be remembered that there are no Government colleges to swell the capitation cost. The slight increase of expenditure per head is, of course, due to the diminished attendance, which will improve with more propitious seasons.

Description of schools.	Number of schools.		Average daily attendance.		Cost to provincial funds.		Cost per pupil to provincial funds.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Colleges A. Anglo-oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges B. Oriental ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools. A. Anglo-vernacular.	11	11	1,429	1,469	49,780	49,730	34 13 4	33 13 8
High schools. B. Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle. A. Anglo-vernacular.	20	20	1,965	1,702	26,019	26,001	13 3 10	15 4 5
Middle. B. Vernacular ...	56	56	4,573	4,372	23,557	24,792	5 2 5	5 10 9
Lower. Primary town school, vernacular (boys).	57	53	2,346	2,114	4,489	4,943	1 14 7	2 5 5
Lower. Village school, vernacular (boys).	1,136	1,124	38,969	39,606	1,10,159	1,09,879	2 13 3	2 10 5
Lower. Girls' schools ...	74	65	1,479	1,300	7,853	7,291	5 4 11	5 9 9
Special. Central normal school (male).	...	...	...	...	741	...	...	...
Special. Normal classes (male).	12	11	148	142	2,726	4,629	18 6 9	32 [illegible] 7
Special. Normal classes (female).	4	3	23	19	1,058	920	46 0 3	48 7 [illegible]
Special. Schools for patwaris.	4	7	301	281	371	1,294	1 3 8	4 9 8
Total Government Schools...	1,374	1,350	51,233	51,005	2,26,753	2,29,479	4 6 10	4 8 0

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Description of schools.	Number of schools.		Average daily attendance.		Cost to provincial funds.		Cost per pupil to provincial funds.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
AIDED SCHOOLS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. as. p.	Rs as. p.
Colleges. A. Anglo-oriental	1	1	61	68	10,500	10,936	172 2 0	160 13 3
Colleges. B. Oriental ...	1	1	86	79	3,375	3,456	39 3 11	43 11 10
High schools. A. For Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools. A. For Natives ...	3	3	777	780	12,965	13,470	16 11 0	17 4 4
High schools. B. Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools. A. For Europeans	1	1	45	23	2,144	705	47 10 4	30 10 5
Middle schools. A. For Natives, Anglo-vernacular.	11	11	973	898	7,063	8,958	7 4 2	9 15 7
Middle schools. B. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower. Vernacular, boys	16	15	634	640	1,334	1,373	2 1 8	2 2 4
Lower. Ditto, girls	16	18	331	369	2,679	2,709	8 1 6	7 5 6
Special—Law Department, Canning College.	1	1	43	38	1,520	498	35 5 4	11 13 10
Total Aided Schools...	50	51	2,907	2,861	41,580	42,105	14 4 10	14 11 5
UNAIDED SCHOOLS.								
Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools. For Europeans ...	1	1	216	215	...	...	...	...
High schools. For Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle. A. For Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle. A. For Natives, Anglo-vernacular.	1	1	57	54	...	...	...	...
Middle. B. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower. Vernacular, boys	13	14	339	345	...	...	...	...
Lower. Ditto, girls	4	4	69	67	...	...	...	...
Special—Schools for Patwáris	...	2	...	28	...	...	...	...
Total Unaided Schools...	19	22	678	709	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Government Aided and Unaided Schools.	1,443	1,423	54,818	54,575	2,68,333	2,71,584	4 14 4	4 15 7

9. The total cost to the Government recorded in the statement for the North-Western Provinces is Rs. 11,89,629, to which a miscellaneous outlay of Rs. 13,792 is to be added to reach the total of Rs. 12,03,421 recorded in the abstract given in paragraph 6.

The details of this miscellaneous expenditure are as follows:—

	Rs.
Rewards to authors and patronage of the native press	5,836
Scholarships in aided schools	490
Prizes	3,544
Purchase of books	3,922

To the provincial outlay for Oudh of Rs. 2,71,584 a further miscellaneous expenditure of Rs. 47,031 detailed below brings up the total to Rs. 3,18,615, which appears in the abstract schedule in paragraph 6:—

	Rs.
Scholarships	11,430
Prizes	4,590
Grants for the encouragement of literature	2,566
Book Depôt	10,056
Erection and repairs of school-houses	18,389
Total ...	47,031

10. The following table gives a comparative view of the income drawn from other than provincial sources for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, not including among those of the latter the rural cess and new local rate as before:—

	North-Western Provinces.		Oudh.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal assignments	49,595	57,114	4,139	3,882
Subscriptions and donations	2,945	1,959	12,181	6,239
Fees	33,114	35,330	23,308	24,938
Interest on endowments	10,001	11,180	1,312	2,190
Miscellaneous	884	5,750	983	...
	96,539	1,11,333	41,923	37,249

11. *Municipal assignments.*—These are arranged in a parallel exhibit by divisions, showing for each district the increase or decrease as compared with the preceding year. The revenues of municipal committees have generally, more or less, fallen

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

off in consequence of the scarcity, and their expenditure on education has been of necessity temporarily reduced in some places since these assignments were made.

Number.	District.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		
	I. Division (Meerut).	Rs.	Rs.
	Dehra Dún	600	600
	Sahárunpur	2,440	1,500
	Muzaffarnagar	759	1,230
	Meerut	2,141	2,260
	Bulandshahr	1,584	1,999
	Aligarh	4,803	4,976
	Total	12,327	12,565
	II. Division (Agra).		
	Muttra	2,455	2,615
	Agra	2,345	2,436
	Farukhabad	990	1,014
	Mainpuri	275	290
	Etáwah	853	700
	Etah	1,943	2,230
	Total	8,861	9,285
	III. Division (Rohilkhand).		
	Bijnor	271	598
	Moradabad	3,668	3,965
	Budaun	1,880	2,310
	Bareilly	7,973	8,016
	Sháhjahánpur	2,996	3,480
	Total	16,738	18,369
	IV. Division (Allahabad).		
	Cawnpore	633	745
	Fatehpur	402	534
	Bánda	373	360
	Hamírpur	...	...
	Allahabad	2,620	3,000
	Jaunpur	475	500
	Total	4,503	5,139
	V. Division (Benares).		
	Azamgarh	249	385
	Mirzapur	882	1,003
	Benares	1,265	2,600
	Gházipur	1,097	3,180
	Gorakhpur	1,095	1,900
	Basti	...	...
	Total	4,588	9,068
	VI. Division (Jhansi).		
	Jhánsi	1,361	360
	Jalaun	389	1,356
	Lalitpur	317	250
	Total	2,067	1,966
	VII. Division (Kumaun).		
	Kumaun	200	422
	Garhwál	...	...
	Tarái	300	300
	Total	500	722
	Grand Total	49,594	57,114
	OUDH.		
	I. Division (Lucknow)		
	Lucknow	1,645	1,[illegible]
	Unao	5	...
	Bara Banki	240	240
	Total	1,890	1,680

Number.	District.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	OUDH.	Rs.	Rs.
	II. Division (Sitapur).		
	Sitapur	382	362
	Hardoi	402	402
	Kheri	...	...
	Total	784	764
	III. Division (Fyzabad).		
	Fyzabad	600	600
	Bahraich	360	360
	Gonda	150	...
	Total	1,110	960
	IV. Division (Rae Bareli).		
	Rae Bareli	333	348
	Sultanpur	...	...
	Partabgarh	240	130
	Total	573	478
	Grand Total	4,357	3,882

12. *Subscriptions and donations.*—In the North-Western Provinces the small sum collected belongs to colleges and zila schools, and is given chiefly in aid of the several prize funds. The Agra and Benares Colleges receive annual donations for this purpose from the Gwalior and Bhurtpur darbárs and the Mahárájas of Benares and Vizianagram respectively. These amount to Rs. 592. Contributions to the prize funds of zila schools make up the bulk of the balance of the sum, the falling off in which may be attributed to the unfavourable season. In Oudh also most of the contributors are landholders, and the genial current of their bounty has been diminished by the distress of the past year.

13. The following table shows the increase and decrease of receipts from fees for the various classes of Government schools:—

	North-Western Provinces.		Oudh.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1867-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	4,887	5,562	...	...
High schools	13,094	15,559	5,720	6,548
Middle schools	15,133	13,190	4,078	4,817
Lower schools	...	1,019	13,510	13,573
Total ...	33,114	35,330	23,308	24,938

The enhanced fee rates came into operation only in January last, and there will be a much larger increase to show at the end of the current year. The attendance of boys who were receiving secondary instruction gratuitously, or for next to nothing, has fallen off since the introduction of the new scale. Parents will gradually reconcile themselves to the measure, which, in a year of distress, has undoubtedly pressed upon many with unintended severity. Really clever and diligent boys can gain scholarships which will give them secondary and superior instruction gratis. It is right that others should contribute something towards defraying the expenses of higher education, if they wish to avail themselves of the advantages which it offers. The experiment of levying small fees from non-agriculturists' children in halkabandi schools has been tried in most districts of the North-Western Provinces. But the school committees, with two or three exceptions, are opposed to the measure, which has not worked well, and, with the permission of the Government, have ceased to levy fees in these schools. The inspector of the Oudh division also recommends the relaxation of the fee rules in primary town schools, which differ only in name from the village schools in which primary instruction is free.

14. The following table summarizes the expenditure for the year under different heads, and shows the savings from the budget grants as given in the departmental returns:—

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Budget head of expenditure.	N.-W. Provinces.		Oudh.	
	Budget grant.	Expenditure.	Budget grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	42,084	37,899	...	1,185
Inspection	1,70,861	1,44,233	80,000	69,703
Government colleges and schools	8,89,792	8,41,799	2,69,000	2,29,479
Grants-in-aid	1,46,446	1,44,375	50,000	42,105
Scholarships	20,544	17,167	9,500	11,430
Miscellaneous	20,273	13,973	10,500	35,601
Total ...	12,90,000	11,99,446	4,19,000	3,89,503

The addition to Rs. 11,99,446 of Rs 1,86,107 for the engineering, medicine, and law schools makes the total shown in the abstract Rs. 13,85,553. In addition to this expenditure there is the value of stationery supplied by the Superintendent to the various inspectors' offices, the colleges, and the zila schools, and the cost of printing and forms furnished from the Government Press. These charges have never been shown in the annual report, and I am not now prepared to state their amount. They must be considerable, and I think they should be taken into account in what is supposed to be a complete statement of the total cost of the Education Department.

DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.

15. DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.—The changes that have taken place in the department during the past year are many and important. In April Mr. Nesfield, the late Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, went to Europe on furlough, and Mr. Lloyd officiated for him as inspector of the new Oudh division. Mr. A. Thomson, late inspector in Oudh, was transferred to Agra College as officiating professor of English literature. Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I., took furlough in December, 1877, and Mr. Goulding, assistant inspector, officiated for him as inspector of the Agra circle and division. Mr. DeMello was appointed to officiate in the newly created Allahabad inspectorship. Dr. Thibaut, formerly of the Benares Anglo-Sanskrit department, officiated for some time as a professor in the Muir Central College, and was finally appointed inspector of the Benares division. Munshi Sohan Lal was appointed inspector of the Jhánsi division. Mr. Gough during my absence on privilege leave and furlough in India officiated as Principal of Benares College. Messrs. Wright, Dodd, and Kibble were absent on furlough during the whole or the greater part of the year. Finally, Mr. Kempson, the Director of Public Instruction, retired on the 1st of March last from the post which he had held for 16 years, and the appointment, in accordance with the new scheme for the reorganization of the department, was from that date abolished. In connexion with Mr. Kempson's retirement the following minute was recorded by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner:—"Mr. Kempson, M.A., Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces, having retired from the public service, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to put on record his sense of the great services rendered by that officer, and his regret at losing the benefit of his counsels in educational matters. Mr. Kempson has served under four of His Honour's predecessors; his merits were fully appreciated by them all; and he takes with him into his retirement the esteem and good wishes of all—European and native—who take an interest in the welfare of the people, and in the welfare of the department over which he has presided so ably and so long."

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

16. PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.—The following statement shows the total number of primary schools and pupils, girls' schools, which will be shown separately, being excluded:—

	Primary Schools, N.-W. P.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Halkabandi schools ...	3,981	137,071	3,983	133,407
Municipal free schools ...	138	6,399	142	6,203
Aided schools	37	1,351	36	1,158
Total ...	4,156	144,821	4,161	140,768
Unaided	4,792	60,647	4,215	54,662
Grand Total ...	8,948	205,468	8,376	195,430
	Primary Schools, Oudh.			
Primary town schools ...	57	2,736	53	2,362
Village schools ...	1,136	49,115	1,124	48,067
Aided schools ...	16	833	15	783
Total ...	1,209	52,684	1,192	51,162
Unaided	13	471	14	519
Grand Total ...	1,222	53,155	1,206	51,681

These figures show a lamentable falling off in the year under review, and there is every reason to fear that the decrease of attendance was in reality greater still.* In many districts of the North-Western Provinces the registers of attendance cannot be relied on in the best of times, and in the past year of difficulty and distress it seems but too evident that the teachers, fearing to be called to account for diminished attendance, have falsified the registers of their schools. Against this great evil the departmental officers and the school committees exert themselves to the best of their power, but with necessarily imperfect success. Constant supervision is impossible, and the teachers are willing to risk the chance of detection and punishment. Even in England, where teachers are better taught and better paid, the natural wish of the schoolmasters that their schools should appear to the best advantage has in a large number of cases been found to be strong enough to lead them to commit this downright fraud.

With reference to the decrease in the number of pupils in the lower schools of Oudh, Mr. Lloyd, the inspector, remarks :—"The daily attendance recorded for village schools is much exaggerated. The record is compiled from the registrations of daily attendance made by the teachers themselves in their school-books. These registrations are almost always in excess of the real attendance secured ; but in the past nine months they have been inordinately so. The monthly and quarterly inspection-sheets tell me that in all parts of the province the average daily attendance recorded in the village schoolmasters' books has never been under 5 per cent. in excess of the actual attendance found in the schools on inspection visits, while for those months of the year in which the distress has been severest the excess has risen to something like 9 or 10 per cent. It is plain therefore that the true figure for the average daily attendance at village schools is not that given, but a figure very much below."

The attendance at the aided lower schools also has fallen off by reason of the drought and scarcity. On the statistics of the unaided lower schools no reliance can be placed. Indigenous or *desi* schools have generally an ephemeral existence. No registers of any kind are kept, and it is therefore necessary to take the number of pupils that happen to be present when the deputy inspector visits a school as the average daily attendance. In the Hindu schools of this class reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught in the Nágarí or Kaithí character, to which a little Sanskrit, chiefly the unintelligent repetition of grammatical rules, is sometimes added. In the Muhammadan schools more attention is paid to reading and writing, and arithmetic is comparatively neglected. Urdu is not taught as a language The reading-books are Persian, and in many schools portions of the Kurán are learnt by rote. There is no attempt at classification, and little discipline of any kind. The boys come when they like, go away when they like, and learn or neglect to learn what they like. Very many of the so-called schools are in no way deserving of the name. They are merely fortuitous and temporary collections of a few irregularly attending boys. A zemindar hires a teacher for his sons, and allows his friends and neighbours to send their children to his house to share such instruction as is given. This system has its charms for many. The absence of discipline is delightful to the boys, and the parents rejoice that no time is wasted on history and geography. The Oudh schools of this class, if they can be said to exist at all, have a very shadowy and uncertain being ; and the inspector, in the absence of timely and definite instructions that their statistics would be required, omitted to order their collection.

17. I have said that the indigenous schools are popular with many. But the Government village schools are slowly but surely superseding them in most districts. These schools are the backbone of our educational system ; but, to be entirely successful, they need better trained and more trustworthy teachers, more suitable school-books, and heartier interest and co-operation on the part of the parents of the children. As independent testimony to their good work and worth is far more valuable than that of a departmental officer, I do not hesitate to quote the following thoughtful and sensible remarks which lately appeared in the *Friend of India*, showing clearly their aims and objects, and, while pointing out defects, giving them liberal credit for the good service they are doing and have done :—

"Elementary education is one of those few branches of Indian departmental activity which all men are agreed to recognize as beneficial. The obstinate questionings and blank misgivings which surround the university and the high school, till even the friendly critic begins to doubt whether the higher education is not a great mistake, have no place in the humbler precincts of the village school-house. Nobody asks himself whether it is a good or a bad thing that the peasants' sons should learn to read and write and cipher. There are no lamentations over the costliness of the literate ploughboy, as over the price paid for the brand-new bachelor of arts. All the money spent on elementary education is accepted as meaning so much useful and necessary work done ; and, generally speaking, this is really the case. The work, in truth, is one which admits of almost indefinite expansion. Old experience has proved that no great increase is to be expected in the annual number of graduates turned out by provincial colleges; but the list of village schools grows longer and longer every year. There are districts in the North-Western Provinces which had only half-a-dozen village schools eight years ago, and which possess twenty-five times

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

that number now. The benefit to the people is too obvious to require comment. As a mere means of protection to the agricultural class it would be difficult to overrate the importance of the village school. Perhaps there is no community in the world more helplessly dependent on the honesty of its immediate superiors and their authorised agents than the Indian peasantry. One stands aghast to think of the frauds which might be perpetrated by a cunning village accountant in league with an unscrupulous landlord. The illiterate cultivator is practically at their mercy. But the literate cultivator, capable of understanding the field-map and the rent-roll, and fully alive to the value of a receipt, is perfectly well able to protect his own interests. He is rare, very rare, at present, but he will be much more common in the next generation, thanks to the system which has placed reading and writing within the reach of every tenant—nay, of every farm-labourer. And this satisfactory reflection is disturbed by no uneasy feeling that we may possibly be educating the schoolboy beyond his social needs: for the young peasant, when he leaves the village school, leaves it for the field, and lives and dies an agriculturist, like his fathers before him. Amidst the vast ignorance of the rural population; in the centre of regions where the white face is a wonder, and where the speech of the people is almost unintelligible, it is with a genuine sense of relief and light-heartedness that one turns to the village school-house, where a little spark of intelligence is kept alive, and where the hope of better things is never suffered to become extinct. The weary judicial or revenue officer dreams of the day when, instead of stolid clowns, mouthing out a semi-articulate *patois*, he will have to deal with men who speak what he can understand, and to whom his whole procedure, with the language in which it is recorded, shall not be an awful and incomprehensible mystery.

"Still, admirable as the system is, there are faults in it which cry for amendment. Some of these are obvious enough to strike even the unskilled visitor. Nobody, for instance, can have a moment's doubt as to the character of the maps which are used to illustrate the geography lesson. They are usually to be found stowed away in some dark recess, untidily bound up with a piece of string; and when they are unrolled, the effect is very trying. What with original imperfections of design, and what with the damages suffered from the climate, from insects, and from dirty little hands, the normal appearance of the village school map is very deplorable indeed. It should not be impossible to turn out a neat map in Urdu or Hindi; yet the fact is that the best English map, when copied in the vernacular languages, somehow loses all its preciseness, and becomes an indistinct jumble. Under such disadvantages, there is little wonder if geography is generally the village schoolboy's weakest subject, learnt only by rote, and evidently shirked as far as possible. In truth, the study is one utterly foreign to the Oriental mind. The native of the east can no more use a map than he can understand a picture. This fact was quaintly illustrated by an incident at the close of the late war, when the Turkish plenipotentiary arriving at Adrianople to sign the terms of delimitation during the armistice, was found to have no map of his own, and to be incapable of understanding either the Russian map or any other whatever. If such be the condition of plenipotentiaries, one would naturally suppose there must be little use in trying to convert ploughboys to modern geographical beliefs; and, in fact, the abolition of the geography book in village schools has been recommended more than once. This would be a pity. The elements of geography are a legitimate part of primary eduction; and they might be taught successfully enough, if the appliances and means were better. A simpler text-book is wanted, and English maps might be used so as to give the pupil a fair idea of locality, without the association of a printed name to be searched for and spelt out. Perhaps English figures might even be used in arithmetic, instead of the unhandy and uncertain symbols of the Persian or Hindi character. Arithmetic is usually one of the best taught subjects, though it seldom extends beyond the first four rules. A short course in natural science, comprising the most rudimentary truths, completes the *curriculum* of the village schoolboy. In this branch also there is much to be desired, as is natural enough in the case of a subject even more alien than geography. But it is not only in these extraneous subjects that the necessity of improvement is noticeable. Faults can be discerned in the very pith and essence of the whole system of elementary education—the teaching of village boys to read. The main fault is a common one, by no means peculiar to India, though special circumstances cause it to assume in this country an exaggerated form. It consists simply in reading without understanding what is read. In high schools and colleges this vice is usually explained by the excessive number and length of the English subjects, obliging the student to trust to his memory rather than his intelligence in working up a course which he has no time to spell out grammatically. But in elementary schools another, and perhaps more potent, motive exists, in the ancient traditions of Indian education, which are followed everywhere, save in schools supported by the State. The traditional way of teaching is to impart first the power of reading, then the knowledge of grammar, and lastly the vocabulary. If the village schoolmaster had his own way, he would give himself no trouble in the world as to whether his boys understood what they read or did not. An Urdu reading-book, of course, cannot help containing much that the boys must

understand, yet there always remains a large residue for explanation ; and it is scarcely wonderful that the explanation is not always given. To read with alarming rapidity is regarded as the proper aim of the scholar, and the true test of the teacher's efficiency. The absence of intelligence is most remarkable in the lowest classes, among which there will occasionally be found a few boys who are confessedly taught after the indigenous fashion, and who can read as well as the classes above them, with this difference, that they do not comprehend a word of what they so fluently repeat. For all this, there remains a vast difference between the State school and the private native school ; and it is the proper boast of the North-Western Provinces system that nowhere else is the line between the two so sharply drawn. In Upper India elementary education is free from the trammels of any indigenous system. It is wholly a creation of the State, and yet it is not less popular than if it appealed to native traditions, instead of boldly proceeding upon English lines. The contrast between the old and the new systems will be still further emphasised hereafter, when the effect of the normal schools begins to make itself felt. Most of the present imperfections of the system arise from the want of trained teachers which these schools are gradually supplying. In a few years we may hope to see the native methods of instruction discontinued in every class."

18. The municipal free schools established for the instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic of the children of the classes who cannot afford to pay fees are also doing good work. They have suffered during the year under review from the enforced reduction of municipal grants and from the general hardness of the times, and the number of pupils attending them has fallen off accordingly.

19. The halkabandi schools in the North-Western Provinces and the village schools in Oudh are grouped together in the marginal statement according to inspectional divisions for the sake of comparison. The falling off in the number of pupils requires no further explanation. The untrustworthiness of the returns of average daily attendance has also been noticed.

Division.	Number of schools.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Cost
							Rs.
Meerut ...	719	17,241	5,029	...	22,270	17,830	79,418
Rohilkhand ...	587	14,317	5,161	...	19,478	15,888	68,864
Agra ...	746	21,287	1,030	...	22,317	18,629	82,440
Allahabad ...	801	23,928	4,107	6	28,041	29,636	87,984
Benares ...	836	29,050	2,542	...	31,592	26,960	82,028
Jhánsi ...	139	3,655	152	...	3,807	2,992	15,045
Kumaun ...	155	5,609	87	206	5,902	3,476	12,322
Oudh ...	1,124	39,093	8,882	42	48,017	39,606	1,22,304
	5,107	154,180	26,990	254	181,424	147,967	5,51,305
Total 1876-77	5,117*	157,551	28,551	84	186,186	147,337	5,55,554

20. The marginal abstract shows the average roll of a halkabandi school in all the divisions, and also the percentage of inefficient schools in each. From this table it appears that the Oudh schools are better attended and more efficient than the schools of the North-Western Provinces. But it is hardly to be expected that the eight inspectors should strictly adhere to one uniform standard of valuation, and there is no reason to suppose that on the whole the schools of the North-Western Provinces are working less satisfactorily than those of Oudh. In the various divisions and in the various districts various degrees of success have been attained, as the reports of the school committees and inspectors will show.

Division.	Average roll.	Percentage of inefficient schools.
Meerut ...	31	76
Rohilkhand ...	33	86
Agra ...	29	42
Allahabad ...	35	64
Benares ...	38	68
Jhánsi ...	27	54
Kumaun ...	38	69
Oudh ..	42	42

21. The usual tables of attendance at examination and status and progress for all the divisions follow in order:—

MEERUT DIVISION.

District.	Number of schools examined.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined. I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Status. Efficient.	Inefficient.	Progress. Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Dehra Dún ...	9	239	..	...	8	22	21	28	85	164	...	9	2	3	4
Saháranpur ...	123	3,727	12	6	109	269	389	420	1,447	2,652	17	106	35	45	43
Muzaffarnagar ...	115	3,250	8	15	193	287	404	450	1,075	2,432	29	86	20	45	50
Meerut ...	187	5,292	...	...	119	346	529	627	2,228	3,849	21	166	129	43	15
Bulandshahr ...	105	3,509	...	...	142	351	535	511	1,248	2,787	49	56	55	29	21
Aligarh ...	167	5,699	7	18	266	448	610	638	2,104	4,091	53	114	54	55	58
Total ...	706	21,716	27	39	837	1,723	2,488	2,674	8,187	15,975	169	537	295	220	191
Total 1876-77	697	21,722	20	35	858	1,852	2,641	2,666	8,140	16,212	194	503	342	198	157

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

The following are the inspector's general remarks on these schools :—"The number of schools was rather more and the number of scholars rather less than last year. In the districts of Meerut and Bulandshahr, however, the number of scholars exceeded the numbers of last year. The deputy inspector of the former district reports that schools were more numerously attended this year by the sons of agriculturists. It appears that the want of rain prevented all work in the fields. I saw nearly one-fifth of the halkabandi schools myself during the tour, and am inclined to think that the deputy inspectors have filled up their columns of status with judgment..... The only successful school at the late middle class examination was that of Titron in Saháranpur. In a few schools of three of the districts secondary instruction is imparted to a greater or less extent. Fees are levied in 31 schools of Saháranpur, in all the schools of Meerut, and in the 1st grade schools (27 in number) of Aligarh. In Aligarh one anna is taken from each boy (not the son of an agriculturist) in the first and second classes. In classes III—V the fee is half an anna. The remaining two classes are free. The Saháranpur schools have undergone the most frequent inspection, yet they are not the most advanced in this division. Seven schools were not seen. Some of them were started towards the close of the year, and some were found closed owing to the absence of the teachers."

22. The following is the substance of the committees' reports :—

Dehra Dún.—Secretary, Mr. Holmes. As in former years, the number of halkabandi schools is far below the requirements of the district. This is due entirely to want of funds, and as savings from other districts always lapse to the Government there appears to be no available remedy. It is only just possible to keep up the existing nine schools on the allotment of Rs. 800. There was a slight falling off in attendance in the past year, due to the distress in Jaunsar Báwar. Additional schools would be gladly welcomed by the people, who often petition for them. Nearly half the people are Brahmans, and there were only 22 Baniyas on the rolls.

Saháranpur.—Secretary, Mr. Steel. The halkabandi schools may on the whole be said to be in a flourishing condition, but the Commissioner observes that the small average attendance (25 6 to each school) indicates that some of the less numerously attended ones might with advantage be abolished. The schools vary widely in their state of efficiency. In cases where a good teacher has been secured the schools have undoubtedly been of the very greatest benefit, while those schools in which the master has been incompetent or lazy have turned out to be worse than nothing. Great difficulty is experienced in distributing schools evenly over the district. North of the city of Saharanpur they are numerous and generally well attended, the villagers understanding the advantage of elementary education; but in the south of the pargana there is hardly a single school, and in the southern part of the Gangés *khádir* there are very few schools. The committee have endeavoured to remedy the evil in this latter case by sending a very popular and able teacher to the village of Sultanpur Kunhari in the centre of this part of the district. The present unsatisfactory state of affairs is not the fault of the committee, but of the villagers, who in some parts of the district will not send their sons to the schools, which have consequently had to be transferred elsewhere.

The want of a second sub-deputy inspector is much felt, as the halkabandi schoolmasters require a great deal of looking after. The deputy inspector, M. Zulfikar Ali, has, however, by increased personal exertions endeavoured to make up for the loss of his second assistant, and this part of the work has been performed in a most satisfactory manner.

Fees have been taken—a measure approved by the commissioner—from non-agriculturists' children. The fee is one anna a month, levied only in the larger schools at present, but the system will be gradually extended to all schools. Levying these fees has caused some trouble, but on the whole there is reason to expect that the system will be a success, as in the majority of cases they have been readily paid, and the tendency of the system is to make education looked upon as a valuable possession by the inhabitants of the village.

The prospects of education were for a time greatly marred by the scarcity, but the schools that suffered most have since somewhat recovered.

The secretary personally visited many schools, and found them in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

Muzaffarnagar.—Secretary, Mr. Porter. There are now 118 halkabandi schools as against 111; but the number on the roll has fallen from 3,420 to 3,397 in consequence of the scarcity and distress among the rural and poorer classes. The number of pupils in the upper three classes has risen from 248 to 279. Two schools only have a first class. Nine boys went up from these schools for the middle class examination, but none passed.

All schools were visited frequently by the deputy inspector. The collector and other district officers visited a large number during the cold weather.

Fees were levied from boys of the non-agricultural classes in nine schools, the total amounting to Rs. 21.

Meerut.—Secretary, Mr. Giles. The total number of pupils attending the halkabandi schools was at the end of the year under review 5,608, as against 5,290 of the

preceding year. The classification shows results satisfactory in quality as well as quantity. As usual, the numbers of the 7th class much exceed those of the other classes. Some considerable excess is, no doubt, natural; but the committee cannot think that the temptation to swell registers by the entry of 7th class boys whose acquirements are too low to be tested is resisted by all the schoolmasters. The district officers in their cold weather tour gave rewards in cash to the teachers whose schools were in the most creditable condition, and prizes to the boys who passed the best examination. The committee have had valuable assistance in this matter, and in particular are under obligations to Maulvi Kádir Ali, deputy magistrate and collector, who, once himself an officer of the Educational Department, has taken the greatest interest in the schools of his division.

With reference to the caste statistics the secretary observes that among Hindus the Baniyas are perhaps the most advanced scholars. Káyaths also are apt learners, but there are very few of them in the district. There is at least one very good school of Tagas, a caste in general not given to study. The increase in the number of Pathâns is noteworthy.

Fees have been realized from non-agricultural scholars during the past year to the amount of Rs. 646. There has been no diminution in the attendance since the levying of fees has been introduced, and the committee are of opinion that the introduction of the system has in no way prejudiced education.

The class-books are unchanged. The classical language of the reader differs considerably from that in ordinary use by the pupils, while the subject-matter is occasionally somewhat unpractical. Arithmetic seems to be taught in too mechanical a manner, and the pupils are not invited to reason. History and geography are learnt by rote. The object of village teaching should be primarily to give the pupils such elementary knowledge as will be directly useful to them in their after-lives, and the committee would suggest in the higher classes instruction in the keeping of accounts, such as are used in the daily transactions of the *mahájan* and the *baniya*, and the teaching of so much mensuration and the village record system as may enable a boy to understand the doings of the *patwári;* and above all they would desire to see some system of calling on the boys to exercise their own wits.

[The committee's remarks are true enough, but, as the Commissioner remarks, they are defective "in that they offer no suggestions for its improvement, though they censure the system in force." The question must remain in abeyance till the receipt of orders on the report of the committee for the revision of school-books.]

Bulandshahr.—Secretary, Mr. Holmes. The number of halkabandi schools remains unchanged. Some 40 were examined by the inspector, and the result was not unfavourable. About a dozen schools show an improvement on last year. There have been several additions to the list of villages which have applied for schools, already a considerable one; and on the whole education in the district is increasing in popularity and the villagers are gradually taking greater interest in it. Want of funds, however, renders it difficult to add to the number. It has not yet been found possible to exact fees from the children of non-agriculturists.

In some cases the unpopularity or incompetency of the teachers has diminished the number of pupils, and steps have been taken to remedy this by removing those who were actually incompetent. The demand for Urdu teaching has greatly increased, and somewhat exceeds the supply. This difficulty will soon disappear, as all new teachers appointed are acquainted with Urdu. Out of the 121 halkabandi teachers and assistants 40 are uncertificated, a few of whom have been exempted from examination on account of their approved service. Mr. Growse, the president of the committee, observes:—"Some of the certificated teachers I found the worst of the lot. An intelligent method of teaching, which it should be the main object of the normal school to impart, seems to be the one thing they do not learn there." The promotion of deserving teachers has been carefully attended to.

Aligarh.—Secretary, Mr. Hall. Several halkabandi schools were transferred during the year, and two abolished. There are 67 school-houses. No new buildings have been erected, the opinion of the committee being that it is unadvisable to erect new buildings in places where the continuance of the school is often doubtful. The grading of masters has been simplified by abolishing intermediate grades and fixing four grades at Rs. 6, 8, 10, and 12. The subject of promotion is one that requires care, the various claims of long service, attainments, energy, and local requirements not being always clearly understood.

The deputy inspector continues to be hardworking and trustworthy. The late secretary, Mr. Fuller, paid great attention to the working of schools and the qualifications of teachers. Other district officers have also inspected several schools in the cold season.

The late secretary took decisive steps towards compelling the present teachers to acquire a knowledge of Urdu, but as the policy of the Government, in its examinations and course of training has been so definitely in favour of the Nágarí character and Hindi language, it seems unadvisable to compel teachers to enter upon a new course of study to meet the wishes of parents who are anxious to get Government appointments for their children, the bulk of the boys attending the schools being Hindus.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

23. Agra Division.

District.	Number of schools examined	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress.		
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Muttra ...	65	2,872	3	3	86	232	622	41	95	1,082	53	12	38	27	...
Agra ...	171	4,781	3	...	65	308	974	4	5	1,359	79	92	54	85	32
Etáwah ...	106	2,706	13	21	126	185	387	...	...	732	53	53	57	34	15
Etah ...	74	2,230	2	10	108	254	563	5	7	949	69	5	29	27	18
Mainpuri ...	113	3,203	9	5	100	265	553	...	...	932	61	52	38	50	25
Farukhabad ...	113	3,361	8	50	155	304	553	...	...	1,070	53	60	58	38	17
Total ...	642	19,103	38	89	640	1,548	3,652	50	107	6,124	368	274	274	261	107

The officiating inspector reports as follows:—"The year closed with 750 schools attended by 22,416 pupils, or nearly 30 boys to a school. There is an increase of 11 schools, but a decrease of 837 pupils, or 3½ per cent. The average daily attendance is reported to have been 18,818, or 83 per cent. of the roll, against 19,094 in the previous year, showing a decline of 284 in the actual attendance. But it is feared that these latter figures are too flattering; for the deputy inspectors are unanimous in complaining of the year's scarcity as affecting the attendance, and yet their 284 additional absentees, distributed over the 750 schools, would give only one absentee for every two schools and a half as the result of the scarcity. That the schools have suffered will be seen from the statement that there are 368 efficient schools out of 642 examined, or 57 per cent. efficient against 60 per cent. last year. The results of the M. C. vernacular examination would seem to point to the same conclusion, were it not for the fact that the test has been made much more rigorous. Last year 33 schools sent up 47 candidates, of whom 29 passed. This year 27 schools sent up 43 candidates, of whom 13 passed. The following statement gives the percentage of efficient schools for this and the past year, district by district:—

District.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Muttra	57	81
Agra	41	46
Etáwah	54	50
Etah	83	93
Mainpuri	72	54
Farukhabad	81	46

Muttra.—The percentage, as a test of the general efficiency of the schools, is fallacious for both the years; for last year only 26 out of a total of 114 schools were examined by the inspector, and this year only 65 out of 116. But as far as the schools were so inspected this year it is satisfactory to know that 53 out of 65 were considered efficient. Under Pandit Gopal Prasad, the deputy inspector, and his sub-deputy, Pandit Kalyan Singh, the district is in good hands; and if the uninspected schools are half as good as the inspected, the district ought to stand first.

Agra.—This district has been uniformly inspected, and the percentage of its efficient schools is a correct exponent of its educational status. Nor is it surprising that more than half of its schools should continue inefficient, for Agra has the largest number of schools, and the periodical visits of the deputy and sub-deputy inspector are necessarily few and far between. It will scarcely be possible to exact the full standard of efficiency from more than half of the schools in this district. But the deputy and sub-deputy inspector are doing their best, and in Pandit Kunj Bihari Lal the district has for its deputy inspector one of the most experienced and trustworthy men in the department.

Etáwah.—Considering the great and uniform success which this district commands in the M. C. vernacular examination, more than half of its schools should take rank as efficient. There would then be no reason for apprehending that the general efficiency of its village schools was, perhaps, being postponed to that more telling success in a partial examination. Munshi Pransukh, the deputy inspector, is a sagacious and promising officer, and will, no doubt, attend to this suggestion.

Etah.—Has comparatively few schools to be looked after, but their general efficiency is noteworthy. The foundation of this success was of course laid by the late lamented Pandit Kundan Lal, but in his successor, Munshi Nannu Mal, the district has secured the services of an active and intelligent deputy inspector.

Mainpuri.—Last year's percentage is misleading, as only half the schools were seen by the inspector. This year only six schools out of 119 escaped his inspection, and the percentage of efficient schools is a little above middling. But the district is in safe hands; and Maulvi Jamil-ud-din, the deputy inspector, who, though slow, is thoroughly steady and honest, may yet win a higher place for his district.

Farukhabad.—This district was not thoroughly inspected last year, and this year's percentage of its efficient schools shows unfavourably in consequence. The district may best be compared with Etáwah or Mainpuri, which have about the same number of schools, and in point of efficiency is equal to either. Pandit Mul Chand, the deputy inspector, does his work steadily and looks well after the district, and Mr. Denniston, the secretary of the school committee, looks well after both."

24. The committees report to the following effect:—

Muttra.—Secretary, Mr. Holmes. Halkabandi schools. The registered attendance has fallen from 4,715 to 4,676, and the average daily attendance from 3,880 to 3,811. The secretary to the committee, however, fears that the average daily attendance has been exaggerated, as in his tour he discovered two or three instances of falsification of registers. During the latter half of the year all available hands were employed in agricultural operations and could rarely have had leisure to attend the schools. "I imagine," says the secretary, "that the teachers thought that the diminished numbers would be imputed to them as a fault, and so kept up their registers to nearly the old level." The teachers appear to do their work well, and the education supplied is quite good enough for the requirements of the people. Some of the schools, such as Gokul, are particularly good ones of their class, and have an average attendance exceeding 100. Some of the school buildings which were erected under the supervision of Mr. Growse are particularly fine and solid, and show the interest which is taken in education by the landholders and others who subscribed towards their erection.

Agra.—Secretary, Mr. Aikman. The Secretary says:—"I took the opportunity of visiting many schools during the cold weather tour, but I cannot recall any case in which I found the number present up to the average attendance according to the roll, unless when my visit was expected. Considering the fact that the education given in halkabandi schools, being in Hindi, is of little or no use in fitting a lad for employment in our public offices, I consider the attendance, small as it is, a satisfactory evidence of the desire to have education for its own sake, and not merely as a stepping-stone to Government service. There can be no doubt that our village schools are producing a constantly increasing influence for good. On more than one occasion I have been struck by unusually intelligent answers from a witness in court or from a traveller with whom I have entered into conversation on the road, and have found on inquiry that I was talking to an old halkabandi schoolboy. Such men are always ready and eager to send their own children to school, though the more ambitious of them prefer to give their sons an education in Urdu and English."

During the year the committee opened eight new halkabandi schools. The number of pupils, however, fell from 4,993 to 4,901. As was to be expected, the distress affected the schools unfavourably, both as regards numbers and regularity of attendance. The falling off in attendance was most noticeable in the higher classes, the older children being kept away from school to help their parents in securing a livelihood.

The committee continue to be satisfied with the way in which the deputy inspector, Pandit Kunj Bihari Lal, and his sub-deputy, M. Gulab Rai, discharge their increased duties.

Farukhabad.—Secretary, Mr. Denniston. Halkabandi schools. The number on the rolls fell off very much during the year. The actual attendance, however, showed a much less decrease. The number of boys in the upper classes is much reduced, partly, it seems, owing to more stringent classification by the inspector's orders. It is satisfactory to find that the lowest class of all still continues to decrease in numbers proportionally to the others. The numbers of the 6th class have increased; but it is from high numbers in the lowest class that the worst inferences can be drawn as to the neglect of primary instruction. When a boy once gets out of that class he has a chance of being attended to.

The systematic neglect of the lower classes is still checked by a report furnished to the committee half-yearly showing schools in which the numbers in such classes are exceptionally great; and a number of fines have been inflicted and warnings issued accordingly. Absenteeism of teachers is, however, still the great evil, in spite of the committee's very stringent rules. The Christmas holidays have been made a standing vacation, and leave of absence is allowed in such a way as to suit the convenience of masters. Absenteeism, however, still continues, and probably will continue as long as the post of a halkabandi teacher is so scantily paid and so little calculated to excite ambition, and as long as the people of the village take no pains to report it.

Mainpuri.—Secretary, M. Bihari Lal. No remarks are made upon the condition of the halkabandi schools.

Etáwah.—Secretary, Mr. Staley. In halkabandi schools the decline of 43 in the number of nâmes on the roll is owing to the drought and high prices. The secretary examined a large number of these schools during his tour, and found them in a satisfactory condition. The committee speak well of the high school, and give praise to Mr. H. O. Budden for his efforts to impart a manly tone to the scholars. The deputy inspector, Munshi Prânsukh, is also commended.

The area of the district is 1,691 square miles, and there are altogether 135 Government schools. Every village has thus a Government school within easy

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

reach. The population again is 670,000. If one-twelfth of these are boys, about 8·33 per cent. are attending the various schools, a proportion which, although small, is far larger than that which existed a few years ago.

Etah.—Secretary, Mr. Leupolt. There were 85 halkabandi schools. Of the 74 schools examined by the inspector 68 were reported to have done satisfactorily; six of these teach up to the middle class vernacular examination standard. The number of boys on the roll has fallen from 2,627 to 2,457, and the average attendance from 2,241 to 2,167. This falling off is due to two causes: 1*st*, to the poverty caused by the drought; and 2*nd*, to the levy of fees. Owing chiefly to the latter cause many parents had withdrawn their children, but since the levy of fees has been left optional with the committee great care has been taken to exempt all boys whose parents or guardians cannot afford to pay. The students of Hindi are nearly seven times as many as the students of Urdu.

The district officers, both English and native, have visited many of these schools, and their reports are favourable.

25. ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

District.	Number of schools examined.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress.		
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Bijnor ...	101	2,828	2	7	69	294	412	439	1,002	2,225	23	78	62	19	20
Moradabad ..	113	3,310	...	12	110	285	470	444	1,110	2,431	21	92	15	89	9
Budaun ...	95	3,989	11	38	177	280	362	365	1,399	2,632	4	91	47	25	23
Bareilly ...	156	5,712	8	22	166	378	504	513	1,760	3,351	10	146	55	44	57
Shâhjahânpur,	106	3,072	...	...	69	218	342	330	1,185	2,144	17	89	28	50	28
Total ...	571	18,911	21	79	591	1,455	2,090	2,091	6,456	12,783	75	496	207	227	137

The following are the inspector's general remarks on these schools:—

"Even in the districts where the distress was most sorely felt, the decline in the roll attendance in the period between the last and the previous year's inspection was slight, and I see from the deputy inspectors' returns that the numbers have again begun to rise, while other districts show an increase in numbers. Bijnor had lost 87 pupils, Shâhjahânpur 128, and Budaun 68. On the other hand, Moradabad had gained three schools and 23 scholars, and Bareilly 9 schools and 180 scholars. Thus we have an accession of 203 to set against the withdrawal of 283 pupils. I have, however, above stated that the numbers had again begun to rise, and the class-roll gives indications of returning prosperity.

"The number of efficient schools has risen from 67 to 75, although no relaxation or modification of the rules by which they are judged has been permitted. At present, to secure efficiency, half the roll number in a school must satisfy the examiner by their acquirements. This is not too much to require of tahsili schools, where the attendance is far more regular and the teachers are prepared weeks before for the inspector's visit. But the case of village schools is different. Not only is there necessarily less regularity in attendance, the services of the boys being frequently needed in their homes, but the deputy inspectors' visits are unannounced, so that the teacher has no time to collect all his pupils. Some are sick, others are at work in the fields or elsewhere, and the examiner probably finds two-thirds of the school present. To attain efficiency about five-sevenths of those present must pass a good examination in all subjects—a result hardly to be looked for. ..... Of the 496 inefficient schools as shown in the statement, I find that 171 failed in respect of class proficiency only, and a careful examination of the deputy inspectors' diaries shows me that this was due not so much to bad teaching as to the small attendance on the occasions of their visits. Two schools are deficient under the head of roll-number only, 22 under that of classification only, and 7 in respect of the average attendance only; while 294 schools fail in two or more points. In other words, of the whole number of schools examined 75 are good, 202 fair, and 294 inferior or bad. In Bijnor I was glad to find an increased liking for subjects other than literature. Arithmetic and history had been studied with greater zest than formerly Geography is still not a favourite subject; but this is the fault of the teachers, who will not, or cannot, teach it intelligently. So many lines of the text-book are committed to memory, while the map is not sufficiently used. The deputy inspector is an old and experienced teacher, and teaching will probably improve under his supervision. In Moradabad I saw very few schools, as my arrangements were upset by the receipt while in the district of sudden orders to proceed to Bijnor on famine duty. In Budaun nearly all the schools examined by

me were deficient in arithmetic. With a few exceptions, I was well satisfied with the schools I saw in Bareilly.

In Sháhjahánpur none of the schools are allowed to teach beyond the primary standard. Nearly all the schools seen by me were weak in arithmetic and geography. The number of efficient schools has fallen from 24 to 17, but 39 others may be classed as fair.

I may observe that there is no uniformity of opinion on the subject of the standard up to which these schools should be permitted to teach. From time to time the Government has clearly laid down that primary schools should confine themselves to giving primary instruction. I am desirous of seeing one uniform system adopted throughout Rohilkhand, and have already addressed the various committees on the subject, proposing that "only those schools in which there are assistants shall be permitted to teach up to the middle class standard, provided that not less than three candidates shall be prepared and sent up in any one year, and that a monthly fee of two annas be levied in the 1st and 2nd classes." It is important that the number of schools allowed this privilege should be very limited in each district, so that they may be visited by the deputy inspector as frequently as tahsíli schools are, and the conditions attached to this privilege will conduce to this limitation. The results of the late examination in which only one of the candidates from halkabandi schools passed show that some change in the system is desirable."

The district committees report to the following effect :—

Bijnor.—President and secretary, Mr. A. Colvin. There were 104 halkabandi schools for boys with 2,893 pupils, against 105 schools with 2,903 pupils last year. The deputy inspector reports a general improvement in the quality of the teaching. The subject of taking tuition fees from the sons of the non-agriculturists was more than once brought before the committee, but it was found inexpedient to introduce it. Mr. Colvin was away from Bijnor during three months of the cold weather, but he inspected some of these schools and distributed prizes to the more promising boys in them.

The president and secretary thanks the native and English members of the committee who have assisted him with their advice and by the interest which they have taken in the cause of education. Munshi Ishri Parshad is commended for the active interest taken by him in the discharge of his duties and for the success of the tahsíli schools.

The commissioner adds :—"When we recollect the distress that has prevailed over eight months of the year we may pronounce favourably on the work done."

Moradabad.—Secretary, Babu Gobind Chunder. In the halkabandi schools the number of pupils has decreased by 344 owing to the prevailing scarcity and to the abolition of four schools.

Budaun.—Secretary, Mr. Robinson. Halkabandi schools. There are 96 halkabandi schools against 94 in the previous year. Nine new schools were opened to supply the place of seven abolished. Two girls' schools were opened out of savings from halkabandi funds. The number of boys on the roll is 4,176, as compared with 4,211 in the previous year. This slight falling off is sufficiently accounted for by the circumstances of the season. Besides the above there is one school established by zemindars and aided from provincial and halkabandi funds to the extent of Rs. 36 per annum.

The committee have always been of opinion that teachers possessing sufficient zeal and capability to teach up to the middle class examination standard are less likely to neglect their lower classes than less qualified teachers, and that the rigid confinement of the halkabandi schools to the most meagre course of elementary instruction would have a bad effect on the general quality of the instruction given. A rule has been made, and is strictly enforced, that instruction higher than the third class shall be given only where there is an assistant teacher.

The committee have seen no reason to alter the opinion which they have previously expressed that the levy of fees for primary education in halkabandi schools would be inexpedient. The distinction drawn between agricultural and non-agricultural children would have a bad effect, and seems to be of doubtful equity. The mass of the agricultural population whose children study in halkabandi schools contribute nothing to the halkabandi fund, and are not entitled to any preferential advantages over their poorer brethren who are not agriculturists.

The new deputy inspector, M. Fazl-ur-Rahman, is an industrious and competent officer. His examinations are thorough, and he never shrinks from reporting incompetent teachers.

The sub-deputy inspector, Devi Prasad, has worked well, and the correctness of the statistics of indigenous schools is principally due to his exertions.

The committee hope that the results of the year will not be regarded as unsatisfactory when the numerous depressing influences which prevailed during the year are taken into consideration. The commissioner adds :—

"The report is a very satisfactory one, and the progress made throughout the past most trying year is creditable to all concerned.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

"Mr. Robinson evidently takes great interest in the progress of education and in the well-being of the several schools. He is an excellent secretary, and succeeds in imparting some of his own practical energy to those who work under him."

Bareilly.—Secretary, Mr. Stack. Halkabandi schools. Though the roll-call of the village schools bears 177 names less than last year, a considerable improvement is observable in the classification. There are now 310 third class boys instead of 263; and 32 boys in eight schools have been promoted to the 1st and 2nd classes, which were non-existent before.

General remarks.—With regard to the question whether village schools should be permitted to teach beyond the primary standard, as a matter of principle the schools should undoubtedly be restricted to their proper standard, and boys who wish to rise higher should pass from them into the tahsíli schools; and this may gradually become possible hereafter as the teaching staff is improved. But, with the present great variety in teaching power, it would be a pity to discourage a good master, and lower the status of a good school, in order to enforce absolute uniformity. There is not much danger that the bulk of the pupils in the eight schools mentioned above will suffer from undue attention to the higher classes. Another plan, however, is to be tried, which it is hoped will have the effect of attracting all the best village schoolboys into the tahsíli schools. This is the allotment of a larger proportion of the yearly scholarships granted to boys of this class.

Text-books.—Much good might be expected from a better class of text-books, especially in the village schools; for in the most elementary of those at present in use, whether in Urdu or Hindi, unusual and difficult words occur with needless frequency. The little Hindi boy who has just got beyond his letters is put into a primer which begins with a treatise upon the organs of utterance, and the emission of articulate sounds. In the Urdu primer jingling Persian phrases and uncommon Arabic words satisfy the author's and the teacher's idea of elegant composition, and encourage the pupil to read without understanding. The same faults are observed in the text-books of all the classes, but they are naturally more conspicuous in the lower forms. Improvement is also possible in the contents as well as the style of the reading books. Some of them are unnecessarily childish.

Elementary education has had great disadvantages to contend against in the past year. Much of the deficiency of attendance has been due to the scarcity of food. Another unfavourable consequence of the scarcity was the depriving the schools of the benefits of the tahsíldar's control. It was impossible to order the tahsíldar to inspect villages with a view to opening new schools, or to use his influence with the people to make them send their children to existing schools when his time was more than taken up with extra business, revenue, executive, and criminal, created by the failure of the autumn harvest.

The deputy inspector, Ghafur-ud-din, takes an intelligent interest in his work, and administers his schools with energy.

The commissioner, in forwarding Mr. Stack's "full, interesting, and practical report," remarks that the year has in many respects been an unfavourable one for the progress of education, but on the whole the results are fairly good. The halkabandi schools, the backbone of the system, have been decreased by five, but the classification shows a marked improvement. The landed proprietors of all classes in the Bareilly district have always shown a stolid indifference to education, and thus rendered all progress very slow.

Sháhjahánpur.—Secretary, Mr. Addis. In halkabandi schools the number and average daily attendance of boys have fallen. Three new school-houses have been built, good commodious buildings costing Rs. 261 each. Fees to the amount of Rs. 23 were collected from non-agricultural children; but the practice did not prove popular. The people could not understand how the school-cess fell on the agricultural population, and the *baniyas* thought they were unjustly treated. The committee therefore were very glad to discontinue the practice in December last under the orders of the Government. The decrease of numbers was due to the severe distress which fell so hardly upon the rural population.

26. ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Districts.	Number of schools examined.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress.		
			I.	II.	III	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Allahabad ...	16	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	3	9	4
Fatehpur ...	33	1,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	27	8	21	4
Cawnpore ...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	62	57	62	37
Hamírpur ...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	44	23	16	29
Bánda ...	12	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	2	4	6
Jaunpur ...	91	4,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	83	11	31	49
Total ...	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	242	104	143	129

The officiating inspector reports as follows:—"The results of halkabandi schools I have taken from the statements sent in by the deputy inspectors. The large gatherings of the halkabandi schools at the inspector's encamping-ground have for the last two years been discontinued, and the results of examination of these schools are sent in by the deputy inspector. On my tour I gave no orders regarding the gathering of these schools, but left it optional with the deputy inspectors to assemble as many schools as they wished and found practicable."

The following is the substance of the committees' reports:—

Cawnpore.—Secretary, Mr. Marcel. In the halkabandi schools there is a decrease of 332 pupils in consequence of the scarcity which prevailed during the greater part of the year, but on the whole the condition of the schools is satisfactory according to the inspector's report. Mr. Evans, the late secretary, inspected many of these schools in the cold weather, but, with a very few exceptions, omitted to record any remarks on their condition. The committee have decided that it is unadvisable to levy fees from non-agricultural children in halkabandi schools.

Fatehpur.—Secretary, Mr. Harkness. In halkabandi schools there is a decrease of one school and 79 pupils on the roll, but the attendance has slightly increased. There is nothing noteworthy under this head.

Bánda.—Secretary, Mr. Barry. Two badly attended halkabandi schools have been closed, but there is still one school in excess of the number sanctioned kept up out of savings. The qualifications of the teachers are defective. Some of the worst and laziest have been got rid of, but it is believed that there are many more who are not worth their pay. There is an increase of 92 in the number of boys on the register, and of 221 in the average daily attendance. New school-houses are wanted in 65 villages, and efforts will be made to build them; but unfortunately the whole allotment is swallowed up in repairs, and the zemindars are too poor, as a rule, to give any assistance in the way of donations. All the aid they give is in lending *dáláns.*

In order to check absence without leave the committee have authorized the chief *lambardars* and *patwáris* to report these absences direct to the secretary. The report is made on the joint responsibility of both zemindars and *patwáris.* The *patwári* makes a note in his diary stating the number of days of absence. This system is working well, and will do ultimate good. The delinquents, on discovery, are promptly punished. There is every reason to believe that the registers are now pretty accurately kept up. The committee are of opinion that the levying of fees from the children of non-agriculturists would at present be premature, and would do more harm than good.

Rules have been drawn up for the strict examination of teachers in Hindi reading, dictation, arithmetic, history, and geography, and no man is appointed to a teachership who cannot pass a fair examination in all of these subjects. As no teacher is dismissed without grave cause, it is hoped that in future these appointments, being more difficult to obtain and more secure in tenure, will be more valued than they have been in the past. An attempt is also being made to promote to the higher grades all those who are found qualified and deserving. And certainly there are some excellent men among the halkabandi teachers worth far more than the poor pittance of Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per mensem which they get.

The condition of the school-houses is good. The tahsíldars have been made personally responsible that they are kept in proper repair, and out of the permanent advance in their hands they execute all urgently needed repairs without delay or reference to headquarters.

The native members of the committee take an active and intelligent interest in the business that comes before them.

All the halkabandi schools have been examined, a great many of them by the district officers.

The new deputy inspector, Munshi Chhote Lal, is energetic and hard-working, and the sub-deputy inspector, Pandit Baldeo Parsad, is efficient and industrious. The committee notice with great pleasure the services of these officers.

The officiating commissioner observes that the Bánda committee's report is full and interesting, and creditable to the secretary.

Hamírpur.—Secretary, Mr. Mulock. The halkabandi schools have increased from 78 to 82, and (including the free school at Rath) there was an addition of 219 boys attending them. The numbers of girls has fallen off in consequence of the closing of the Maudha aided schools; but this decrease is nominal, as the attendance at these schools was often fictitious. The total grant sanctioned for halkabandi schools was exceeded by Rs. 127-8-5, and the committee hope that this expenditure will be sanctioned, as there have been large savings in former years. Indigenous schools are fast losing their popularity in the district, the cost per head in the Government schools (Rs. 4-9-9) contrasting favourably with their charge of Rs. 6-1-9 for an infinitely inferior system of instruction. Mr. Mulock examined 23 schools in his cold weather tour, and found, as his predecessor Mr. Macpherson had found, a stolid apathy both on the part of the teachers and the taught. There was no desire for learning, and the ignorance of the teachers themselves was very remarkable. The most inefficient of

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

the teachers have been weeded out, and five have been sent to the normal school at Benares. Ambitious aims in education are disapproved, and only two schools, whose status will be raised, are allowed to have classes higher than the 3rd. The secretary wishes to encourage elementary instruction, and in his visit of inspection gives most attention to the lower classes. No boy passed the middle class vernacular examination, which is said to have been very difficult and the standard very high. Five school-houses have been built, two are under construction, and materials are collecting for six more.

Halkabandi teachers have been told to make the boys of the 5th and 6th classes acquainted with *patwári* papers. This order gave great delight to the parents, as the *patwári* records are generally a sealed book to them. The secretary does not take a despondent view of the prospects of education in the district. He sees a very great improvement in the attendance, and in the interest taken in education, when the "hákim" explains to the villagers that 3 hours out of the 24 is not too much for his boys to spend at school. The industry and intelligence of Munshi Hori Lal, the officiating deputy inspector, are highly commended.

Allahabad.—Secretary, Mr. Rustamji. The number of middle class halkabandi schools (5, with 292 pupils on the register) is very small, though quite enough for the wants of the district, considering the backward state of education there. In the 184 lower halkabandi schools the average attendance has fallen off since last year, although the number of pupils on the rolls shows an increase of 200, proving that the teachers look to numbers only and retain the names of boys who have been absent for months. There are only two girls' schools attended by 56 pupils, of whom 54 are Musalmáns. The secretary when out on his cold weather tour was convinced by what he saw that there was great waste of money expended on education, and that some of the masters could not have performed their duties even for 15 days out of 30, the state of education being so low. For this he fears there is not the slightest remedy, as until the tahsíldars and *ex-officio* members of the committee can be brought to view education as a *sine quâ non* for the progress of their countrymen, nothing can be done.

The deputy inspector knows his work very well, but is fearfully lazy.* He himself requires constant supervision. From last year's inspection it was found that whilst most of the schools near the city or on the line of railway were examined four or five times, there were others which were not examined even once.

The commissioner observes, on this report, that [vernacular] education evidently requires considerable stirring up in [the district of] Allahabad.

Jaunpur.—Secretary, Mr. Martin. The secretary saw a considerable number of the halkabandi schools last cold weather, but his inspection was generally limited to the state of the buildings and the attendance register. This limitation "seems a pity," observes the commissioner. "The examination by a *hákim* and distribution of a few trifles often gives a considerable stimulus." Only one instance was found in which the attendance register was one day in arrears; but the fines on teachers on this account show that some of them do not record the attendance strictly day by day. The attendance, however, is real and not fictitious. The want of good teachers must for years be a subject of regret to the committee. Of the total 120 only 17 have been in service for a period of ten years, and nearly two-thirds are men of only five years' service and under. The levy of small fees from the children of non-agriculturists in these schools was considered by the committee in August, 1876, and then deemed unadvisable, and the committee see no reason to change their opinion on the subject; consequently no such fees are levied.

26. BENARES DIVISION.

Districts.	Number of schools examined.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress.		
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Azamgarh ...	174	7,215	63	168	316	594	1,119	262	622	3,144	70	103	32	87	54
Basti ...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	34	98	76	22	34
Benares ...	94	3,234	21	46	113	231	349	391	718	1,869	26	68	43	33	18
Gházipur ...	150	5,690	35	115	246	507	889	1,078	1,770	4,640	90	60	90	46	14
Gorakhpur ...	180	7,810	52	74	287	415	706	1,064	2,001	4,599	21	159	31	124	25
Mirzapur ...	105	3,805	7	20	116	217	360	479	826	2,025	17	88	40	57	8
Total ...	835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	576	312	369	153

The inspector says:—"The valuation of the status of the halkabandi schools by the deputy inspectors has been carefully compared with my own observations, as far as these reach, and the two agree on the whole. The only exception is the Azamgarh district, where the number of efficient schools, as given by the deputy inspector, appears to me to be somewhat high as compared with last year's figures.

* He has consequently been degraded and removed.

"In Azamgarh the status of the schools has improved; in Benares it is stationary. The number of efficient schools has greatly increased in Ghâzipur. In Gorakhpur a slight improvement is noticeable, although the percentage of inefficient schools continues to be higher than in any other district. In Mirzapur also there is a slight improvement."

The district committees report to the following effect :—

Azamgarh.—Secretary, Mr. Tupp. In the upper halkabandi schools there was an increase of 72 pupils, but in lower schools there was a serious decrease of attendance of 1,032 owing to the scarcity and dearness of grain, which made parents of the poorer classes utilize the services of all their children in manual labour. Many of these schools were visited by the district officers, and the results of their inspection were on the whole satisfactory. Some of the teachers, however, are wanting in energy and in other necessary qualifications. Four new school-houses have been built and seven extensively repaired or added to during the year.

Mirzapur.—Secretary, Mr. Galbraith. The number of boys in the halkabandi schools appears to have increased by 6 ; of the 116 teachers 43 are certificated. The district officers have expressed their satisfaction at the results arrived at in the schools they visited.

Benares.—Secretary, Mr. MacLeod. The halkabandi schools appear to be improving, as 27 are reported efficient as against 24 of last year. Of the 29 school-houses that were reported last year to be under construction 9 have been completed and are now in use. The practice of imposing fees on non-agricultural children did not work well and has been discontinued.

On the whole education seems to have made satisfactory progress during the year, a result which is greatly due to the energy and intelligence of the deputy inspector, Lala Vindhyeswari Prasad.

Ghâzipur.—Secretary, Mr. Wheeler. The number of halkabandi schools of both grades remains unchanged, but both classes show a fair increase in their enrolments, the middle showing 671 and the lower 5,014 for the present, as against 570 and 4,824 respectively for the preceding year. Every opportunity is taken to transfer boys from the lower class schools to the nearest school of a higher grade. All the middle class schools and 81 out of 141 lower class schools were pronounced efficient. The collector and his assistant examined a considerable number of schools when on their tour. Out of 203 teachers 142 are certificated ; absenteeism and fictitious enrolments on their part are, as far as possible, prevented. The committee express their general approbation of the very able manner in which the deputy (M. Gauhar Ali) and the sub-deputy inspector have performed their duties, and of the services they have rendered to the committee.

Gorakhpur.—Secretary, Mr. Baker. Of the eight upper halkabandi schools three are really good, and the others fairly so. In the lower schools the number on the rolls has decreased, but the average daily attendance has improved. The increasing correctness of the registers is satisfactory. The levy of fees from non-agricultural children has reduced the attendance, and the committee have decided to abolish fees for elementary instruction in these schools, as they are opposed to their imposition on principle, and in practice it does not work successfully. The difficulty with regard to masters is still severely felt. It is almost impossible to get good local men on the present pay, while outsiders, even if better qualified from an educational point of view, entirely fail to conciliate or command the respect of parents, and schools under their charge rapidly dwindle away and become comparatively useless. The committee are sparing no pains in trying to improve the present staff, but the work is necessarily one of time, and progress is slow.

The committee have resolved to give a month's vacation from the 15th of May, together with a week at Christmas, and have warned all masters that absence without leave will in future invariably be punished with dismissal.

The committee think that it would be a great advantage if boys were, so far as they are capable of understanding them, instructed in those matters of the business of every-day life in which it is probable they will become engaged on growing up. [In this opinion I heartily concur, but the orders of the Government of India and of the local Government are awaited before the much needed reform in school-books can be attempted.]

The committee are also of opinion that if they are to be held responsible for the efficiency of the schools, the machinery by which they are supervised and administered should be entirely under their control. The present system entails all the evils of divided authority without, so far as the committee can see, any corresponding gain. The duties of the deputy inspector are purely local, and it appears to the committee that he should be under the local authority in educational matters. The committee now have no power to choose, appoint, promote, or punish the officer to whom they must look almost entirely to carry out their views into practice, and to serve as a connecting link between them and the whole body of schools and schoolmasters under them. Gorakhpur has not been fortunate in its deputy inspectors of late, and the result has been to paralyze the action of the committee to a great extent, and the educational short-

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION

comings of the district are in no small measure traceable to this cause. Whatever progress has been made during the last few years is mainly due to the exertions of Mr. Crooke, the late secretary; and the committee trust that the reforms sketched out and instituted by him will in a short time enable them to say that Gorakhpur has emerged from the backward state in which it has hitherto been.

Basti—Secretary, Mr. Whish. The number of halkabandi schools is 133, of which 34 are classed as efficient, 76 as improved, 35 as stationary, and 22 as retrograde. The number in the classes below the fifth bears a percentage of 30·71 to the whole number of pupils. The secretary examined 55 of the schools, and was satisfied with the results in 40 cases.

The committee made the experiment of levying fees from non-agricultural children in three schools, but as the results are not satisfactory they intend to discontinue the collection.

The committee express their satisfaction with the work and conduct of the deputy inspector and his subordinates. The present officer (Babu Priyanath Mittra) has been in the district more than three years, and it is mainly to his intelligent and energetic administration that the material progress made by the district since 1875 is due.

On the 7th of May, 1877, the committee held an examination of 65 of the worst teachers. Only two men out of the whole number got half marks, although the papers set were remarkably easy. The ten teachers at the bottom of the list were dismissed and their places supplied by young men trained in Basti schools, who had obtained certificates at the Benares normal school.

27. JHÁNSI DIVISION.

Districts.	No of schools examined.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress		
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Jhánsi ...	46	1,003	...	4	30	104	206	22	68	434	27	19	24	10	12
Jalaun ...	71	2,113	...	15	72	132	311	...	...	530	26	45	15	25	31
Lalitpur ...	16	450	...	..	11	35	80	3	4	133	8	8	7	6	3
Total ...	133	3,666	...	19	113	271	597	25	72	1,097	61	72	46	41	46

The inspector has given only the examination statement, which gives no details of the tuitional status of the schools and their several classes: 61 schools are shown as efficient against 72 inefficient.

The committees report to the following effect:—

Jhánsi.—Secretary, Mr. Barry. Halkabandi schools. The number of pupils has fallen from 1,152 to 1,083. The cause of this decrease is undoubtedly owing to the employment of little boys in field work and digging grass for the cattle in consequence of the failure of the rains and the scarcity of fodder. The past year has been a hard one for the poor, and in order to support life all hands were obliged to work. There was no autumn crop and little or no fodder, and the only means of feeding the cattle was by supplying them with grass and leaves, an occupation which engaged men, women, and children for many months. Of the 46 schools 45 were visited by the inspector of the division; the remaining one, being below the standard, was not examined. Twenty-seven schools are in an efficient state. Buildings have been made in four places from savings under other heads.

The committee have had under consideration the subject of demanding fees from non-agricultural children in halkabandi schools. On the whole the system appears to be a mistake, with the exception of four or five schools in large villages where there are some children of wealthy non-agricultural parents who can fairly be called on to pay for their sons' education. With these exceptions the committee are inclined to think that no fees should be levied. The matter will be finally settled after further inquiry. The fees realized in halkabandi schools last year amounted to Rs. 117-6-6

The pupils are chiefly Hindús and speak Hindi. Urdu is taught to a few boys in two tahsíli schools only. The commissioner observes:—"The general average of attendance has fallen off in all the districts. The reason given by all the committees is the drought of last autumn and the consequent distress. This is, I do not doubt, the true reason of the deficient attendance during the year under report."

Jalaun.—Secretary, Mr. Roberts. Halkabandi schools. The number of these schools remains unchanged; three have been transferred to more promising places. The number of scholars in daily attendance shows a decrease of 69, or about 3·6 per cent., which is not so very unsatisfactory when its causes are taken into consideration. Of the six boys who went up for the middle class examination three passed. This compares unfavourably with last year. A balance of Rs. 354 from the allotment for

scholarships was left at the close of the year, many of the passed halkabandi schoolboys having declined scholarships under the unavoidable condition of studying at the Kálpi zila school.

Regarding the levy of small fees from the parents of non-agricultural children, the committee have unanimously resolved that during the present scarcity the measure was unadvisable.

Lalitpur.—Secretary, Mr. Greenwood. Halkabandi schools. There were 17 schools containing 468 pupils on the roll at the end of the year, against 457 of last year, and the daily average attendance rose from 362·64 to 366·94. The committee, considering the general apathy of the people and their little or no inclination for education, regard with satisfaction even this slight increase of numbers and attendance. Two of these schools are graded as middle B schools, as they have higher classes than the ordinary halkabandi schools. One of them has been carelessly managed, the other is improving. Out of the allotment of Rs. 2,238 there was at the end of the year an unexpended balance of Rs. 620-15 which has lapsed to the Government.

28. KUMAUN DIVISION.

Districts.	No. of schools examined.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress.		
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Kumaun ...	67	2,332	1	7	37	154	261	357	889	1,706	16	84	34	20	46
Garhwál ...	30	1,443	...	7	20	90	223	214	484	1,038	14	31	16	6	23
Taráí ...	10	269	2	...	4	33	52	42	95	228	4	7	5	4	2
Total ...	107	4,044	3	14	61	277	536	613	1,468	2,972	34	122	55	30	71

The inspector says.—"The decrease of 53 boys in average attendance in Garhwál and of 19 in the Taráí is more than compensated by the increase of 102 in Kumaun. The two former districts suffered from scarcity of grain. The increase in Kumaun is partly due to the change of localities of four schools and to the active interest taken by the committee. The number of efficient schools has decreased by 14 on account of the prevailing distress."

The committees' reports are to the following effect:—

Kumaun.—President, Mr. Beckett. The president writes:—"It is very difficult to get good attendance at the schools in parts of the district, and it will be a work of time to overcome the objections of the people. During my tours I speak much to the people on the subject. One cause I find is that parents cannot be induced to insist on the attendance of their children. Another reason has been assigned by the people, namely, that they do not like a young lad, an *élève* of one of these schools, to be appointed a teacher, and prefer a local pandit. This is a point on which much could be said on both sides.

"The inspector evidently judges of the efficiency or non-efficiency of a school by the teaching, while I look principally to the average attendance, because at the present stage of education amongst the peasantry it is more important that a large number should learn a little, than that a small number should receive a thorough education."

Garhwál.—Vice-President, Colonel Fisher. The attendance at the halkabandi schools has fallen, in consequence of the scarcity of food, from 1,436·01 to 1,383·48, or a decrease of 52·53. The inspector has visited 30 of these schools and has reported favourably of 15 of them. Of the remainder he finds fault more with the teachers than the pupils. The committee find great difficulty in procuring moderately competent men for the work; a salary of Rs. 5 or 6 per mensem in these times will not command the services of any but very poorly educated men.

Taráí.—Secretary, Mr. F. Kilvert. "The falling off in numbers is to be accounted for by the year having been one of great scarcity, entailing severe distress upon some of the classes from which scholars are drawn. The inspector's report upon the progress of the schools after his yearly inspection is not very promising, and from what I have myself seen, on examination of various schools during the tour season, I am of opinion that, save in a few instances, the results of the year under report are not favourable The difficulty of procuring good teachers is answerable for this."

The commissioner observes:—"The Taráí, equally with Garhwál, suffered from scarcity, and the result is seen in diminished attendance at school. In addition it may be said that schools are new to the Taráí, and it will take time to make them popular and fully useful. Everywhere, it seems to me, the crying want is efficient teachers; but how to secure them, without either reducing the number of schools or laying heavier burdens on the people, is a hard problem."

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

to the zila or mission school. But most boys prefer going straight to a higher school, and the children of the very poor do not learn English at all, but are satisfied with the more readily attainable knowledge of Urdu reading and writing. The seven vernacular schools have proved excellent feeders for the tahsíli schools.

Muzaffarnagar.—Municipal schools. The vernacular schools at Shámli and Kairana were closed in May, 1877, and the teachers still paid out of municipal funds were transferred to the middle schools at those places. The English school at Kándla remains, and has been very successful. A Sanskrit school has been established at Muzaffarnagar.

Meerut.—The seven municipal free schools continue to afford gratuitous education to the poorer classes of the towns.

Bulandshahr.—The four free schools are superintended by teachers who, although they do not teach beyond the halkabandi standard, receive Rs. 10 per mensem from municipal funds. They are well attended, and the committee are taking the necessary measures, which ought not to be difficult, to ensure the exclusion of all boys who are not entitled to a free education. As the president observes :—"The tahsíldar and other members of the municipal committee know perfectly well the status of the people of the town, and they ought not to admit any boy till they have satisfied themselves by inquiry that he is unable to pay."

Aligarh.—In the five free schools the instruction is limited to the 4th class course. There is a tendency shown to raise the standard of the salaries of teachers and the course of instruction in these schools which threatens to conceal the real objects of the schools. Rules for the admission of boys who are really in indigent circumstances, and for the exclusion of others, are being carried out.

AGRA DIVISION.

32. The officiating inspector says :—"Nine of these schools were examined, and three with a classification up to the 4th class were found efficient. The best of the three is at Soron in the Etah district. The Hindi branch of the Etáwah zila school did not meet all the conditions of the tahsíli school standard by which it was judged, but it has classes up to the 1st, and in the middle class vernacular examination succeeded in passing four boys.

33. The committees report to the following effect :—

Muttra.—The municipal free schools at Muttra and Kosi have had an attendance about equal to that of last year. The school at Kosi is much the better of the two, and is a really useful institution.

Agra.—The number of the municipal schools has been reduced from seven to six owing to the amalgamation of the Jalesar school with the tahsíli school. The Firozabad school is attended by boys whose parents are well able to pay fees. This will be brought to the notice of the municipality.

Etah.—Of the seven municipal schools three are Anglo-vernacular and four vernacular free schools. Of the former, that at Kásganj has done the best. The free schools, excepting the one at Soron, are progressing fairly.

ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

34. The officiating inspector reports as follows :—

"These are of various classes, comprising Anglo-vernacular, vernacular, oriental, and free schools.

"The Amroha English school is the only one in Rohilkhand now belonging to the first named class. It formerly received a Government grant, but is now entirely maintained by the municipality at a monthly cost of Rs. 102. I have suggested its amalgamation with the tahsíli school; in other words, that instead of a separate school there should be an English department in connexion with the tahsíli school for the benefit of those boys who might wish to learn English. The oriental schools are those opened for the study of Arabic or Sanskrit. I saw two of them, one an Arabic, the other a Sanskrit school. They are high class *desi* schools, there being apparently no standard fixed for the classification. The city of Moradabad also has one or two schools of this class supported from municipal funds.

"The free schools have fallen off in number. In some places they have been abolished, in others amalgamated with tahsíli schools. Of the 19 schools seen by the deputy inspectors six are pronounced efficient according to the rules in force for Government schools, but this is too high a standard for schools of this class. I examined several of these schools myself, and was glad to find in Moradabad that the repeated remarks of inspecting officers on their management had produced good results, and that every precaution had been taken to admit none but poor boys. Teachers also are no longer permitted to teach up to any standard they please.

"The Bareilly schools were generally in a satisfactory state, but shortly after I had seen them two out of the four were closed owing to the withdrawal of funds. The deputy inspector of Sháhjahánpur has classed all his schools as inefficient, but the free schools of Jalálabad and Tilhar did not do badly in my examination. These schools are useful institutions if properly managed. If established in tahsíli towns it is

important that great strictness should be observed in making admissions, so that no boy shall be enrolled who can afford to pay the tahsíli school fee."

The committees report to the following effect:—

Bijnor.—Municipal free schools. The school at Nagína was last year attended by 45 boys, most of whom were found able to pay tuition fees. The names of all such boys having been struck off the roll, there remained only 16 boys. The school was consequently amalgamated with the tahsíli school, and the teacher there employed was made an assistant to the head tahsíli teacher, to whom also an allowance of Rs. 2 a month was given by the municipality. The municipality further paid the tuition fees of the poor boys in the higher classes of the tahsíli school, the lower classes having been allowed by the Government to study free of cost.

Budaun.—Municipal free schools. Grants to some municipal schools have been reduced owing to financial difficulties, but will be restored to their original amount as soon as circumstances permit. The Sahaswán municipality have already increased their grant for the present year. The general condition of the schools is good.

Bareilly.—Municipal free schools. Of these there were four in Bareilly and one in Pilibhít. Two of the Bareilly schools have been closed. The two that remain are doing satisfactory work on the whole, and are superior to ordinary village schools in accommodation and neatness, as well as in the style of teaching, though the subjects taught are strictly limited to the elementary course.

Allahabad Division.

35. The following is from the reports of committees:—

Bánda.—There were three municipal schools last year; a fourth was opened on the 1st of April last. The teaching is good and the schools are progressing.

Jaunpur.—The municipal schools are very useful, supplying a great want.

There are no remarks on these schools in the reports of the committees of other districts.

Benares Division.

36. The following is from the reports of committees:—

Benares.—The municipal free schools well answer the purpose for which they were established, though in some of them there are boys who could afford to pay for their tuition in a tahsíli school.

Gházipur.—The seven municipal free schools for boys show signs of satisfactory progress.

Gorakhpur.—The municipal free schools are progressing favourably, though the attendance has fallen off from 320 to 255 owing to the dearth prevailing.

Jhánsi Division.

37. The inspector says:—"The nine schools of this class are all free, with the exception of the one Anglo-vernacular and three vernacular schools at Kúnch in which fees are levied. The Anglo-vernacular school is well conducted. Its teacher, Munshi Moti Lal, deserves great credit for its condition, especially as he has no assistant.

The boys in nearly all the classes acquitted themselves well, their pronunciation also being far better than that of boys in most of the Anglo-vernacular schools. The Lalitpur school is also doing well.

The rest of the schools cannot be said to answer the object with which a system of free schools was instituted. They are in most cases attended by children of the richer classes, and show no signs of good management; nor does there seem to be any hope of their improvement unless the deputy inspectors are allowed to assist in their supervision."

The following is from the reports of committees:—

Jhánsi.—The only schools of this class are at Mau and Ránipur, and the committee cannot report very favourably of them. No returns have been furnished by the masters of these schools.

Jalaun.—The municipal committees of Kúnch, Kálpi, and Orai granted a total sum of Rs. 1,329-11-6 for the maintenance of seven schools. In the Orai and Kálpi schools no fees are levied. At Kúnch the fees amounted to Rs. 121-5-6.

Lalitpur.—The municipal committee have maintained two schools of this class in the town of Lalitpur, one for boys and one for girls, both of which are satisfactorily improving. Three boys were sent to the zila school for higher study, their tuition fees and cost of books being paid from the municipal grant.

38. *Aided schools.*—The aided lower schools do not appear to call for any special remarks. From the reports furnished by the inspectors and the returns sent in by the managers they appear to be working fairly and supplying a want. In common with all lower schools, Government and private, they want better teachers, better books, and better discipline.

39. *Unaided schools.*—The following are the reports of the several committees on the private, unaided, or indigenous schools in their districts:—

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

MEERUT DIVISION.

Sahâranpur.—Very little reliance can be placed on the statistics of private schools. They have been obtained from the masters themselves, many of whom keep no registers. Supposing the returns to be trustworthy, these schools, as the commissioner observes, "compete successfully with those established by public funds, and not only do they educate a larger number of children, but the masters receive a larger subscription than is given from public funds to those employed by the Educational Department." The commissioner regrets that this agency cannot be utilized by the Educational Department, but the masters, he believes, teach little more than the Kurán.

Muzaffarnagar.—The secretary to the committee says :—"The Arabic taught is, with a few exceptions, merely the Kurán. I have not been able to ascertain the degree of proficiency acquired in Arabic, Persian, or Sanskrit. Perhaps the best mode of obtaining reliable information on the subject, and at the same time of comparing the result of public *versus* private instruction, would be (as suggested by Mr. Donovan in last year's report) to offer prizes on these subjects open to all-comers. The great inducement to attend private schools is the opportunity afforded of learning Arabic and *sarráfí*. There may possibly be well-founded objections to teaching Arabic (that is, the Kurán) in Government schools. But to learn *sarráfí* is of obvious utility to all, and a practical necessity to many, and were this subject recognized in Government schools it would, I believe, cause a large increase in the attendance."

Meerut.—The private schools are 181 in number, in three of which, two at Meerut and one at Gháziabad, English is taught. There are three other schools in which a Sanskrit and higher vernacular education is afforded.

In the 175 boys' schools of a lower class 1,275 boys are said to learn Persian, 35 Urdu, 64 Hindi, and 792 Kaithí and Mahájani. The system of payment of the masters at the elementary Hindi schools is curious. The boys learn a little arithmetic and the Nágarí and Mahájani characters, and the master receives a fortnightly dole of food from each boy; two annas as soon as a boy can count up to a hundred; two annas when he can multiply up to 10 × 10; and on the 4th of Bhádon every year he goes round with his pupils to the houses of their relations collecting presents.

AGRA DIVISION.

Muttra.—There were 76 private unaided schools against 79 in 1876-77, and the number of pupils fell from 1,564 to 139. The average daily attendance of 295 is remarkably small, and can scarcely be relied upon, although no doubt the numbers attending these schools were greatly affected by the famine and distress. The Muttra municipality has given a grant of Rs. 114 for the last two or three years towards the support of one of these schools.

Agra.—The indigenous schools have suffered from the pressure of the hard times, and the attendance has fallen from 3,478 to 3,290.

Etah.—There are 155 private unaided schools, in which the languages taught are chiefly Persian and Arabic. The average daily attendance is said to be 1,195.

ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

Bijnor.—There is no method of classification in these schools, which are attended chiefly by Muhammadans. The numbers have decreased.

Budaun.—The indigenous schools number 135. The return of last year giving 187 as the number was incorrect, and included many schools which had been a long time closed. Of these schools all but 39 have been inspected and examined by the sub-deputy inspector. They are owned in equal numbers by Hindús and Muhammadans, but Muhammadan teachers and students are in the majority. The chief subject of study is the Persian language, and many of the schools profess to give instruction in Arabic also. None of them are exclusively devoted to female education, but a few admit girls of tender years to study along with the boys.

Bareilly.—The unaided schools are, one mission and 47 indigenous schools; but the latter number includes only the schools actually visited in the course of the year, and the total number of indigenous schools in the district may be assumed to be the same as last year, that is, 392 with a roll-call of 4,028 pupils. The statistics of indigenous schools vary considerably from year to year; and in this district at least they are of the less value because beneficial interference with these schools is almost impracticable, not so much by reason of jealousy on the part of the teachers, but on account of the radical difference in the system of instruction. The pupils are mostly engaged in learning Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit by rote without comprehending a word of what they repeat; and if other parts of the course have any resemblance to the teaching of our village schools, the likeness consists only in the most objectionable features of the latter.

Sháhjahánpur.—There are said to be 48 indigenous schools with a total roll of 830. Of these 470 are said to be Hindús and 360 Musalmáns; but it is feared that the figures are not very accurate. The total receipts are put down at Rs. 399-4-0, which would give each teacher little over Rs. 8 a year. But the custom is for rich

men to employ a teacher for their sons on a very small salary, and allow him to supplement it by teaching other boys for fees at the same time. Boys at these private schools are taught to read and write Persian or Urdu and a little arithmetic. Rich people, especially Musalmáns, like their own private schools better than the Government schools, because the children are kept under their own eye, and they can give them as many holidays as they please.

Allahabad Division.

Cawnpore.—An increase of 88 appears in the reported number of these schools, which is owing chiefly to the more careful inquiries that have been made.

In the seven schools of this class in which English is taught there is a decrease of 10 in the number of pupils. These schools, formerly aided by the Government, are now supported by voluntary subscriptions and are attached to the tahsíli schools as branches.

Allahabad.—The number of indigenous schools is said to be at least 184; but this does not by any means show all, or nearly all, such schools existing in the district. Any certain enumeration of them is very difficult, as they are neither held in fixed places nor continued throughout the year. Detailed lists will now, as far as is possible, be prepared.

Jaunpur.—The private and unaided schools and attendance show a slight increase. The Hindu schools of this class devote themselves too much to accounts, a subject which, on the other hand, is far too much neglected by the Muhammadan schools.

Hamírpur.—There are no indigenous schools, properly so called, though it is sometimes customary for a zemindar who keeps a tutor for his boys to allow some of his poor relations to send their boys for instruction along with his. This instruction is confined to the multiplication table and the four first rules of arithmetic, reading and writing, and the recital of passages learnt from the *Rámáyana* or some religious work. Musalmáns are taught the Kurán and selections from the Gulistán and Bostán. Arithmetic is not so much an object as the sonorous recital of passages in Arabic which are not understood by either teacher or taught. The whole system of teaching is radically faulty.

Benares Division.

Mirzapur.—Of the indigenous schools, 30 in number, 13 taught more than 15 boys each. The withdrawal of Government encouragement deprives these schools of all hope of any great success. Three of them, however, are now worked on the same standard as the Government schools, and are doing very well.

Benares.—Of the indigenous schools the majority teach Sanskrit and are exclusively attended by Brahmans. Kurán schools are but few in number. The rest teach Hindi, Kaithí or Mahájani, and Persian. Only a few of them teach Urdu or Arabic literature.

Gházipur.—From the accounts furnished by the deputy inspector it would appear that the indigenous schools give no indication of any purely native attempt at higher education. Those teaching Hindi (Kaithí or Mahájani) are mainly attended by Baniyas and Kayasths, and many of them are temporary arrangements co-extensive with the rainy season, whose curriculum is confined to the multiplication table. Those teaching Persian are less rudimentary (though they give no instruction in grammar) and are patronized by slightly wealthier people, with whom they are said to be very popular. If this be the case, it is worthy of note as evidencing an increasing dislike to Hindi, which is the almost paramount medium of education in the Government schools in this district; a fact said to be owing to the dearth of Urdu certificated teachers, and to its being easier to prepare for the middle class examination in this tongue.

Basti.—As to indigenous schools there is nothing to add to the last year's report. It might be advisable to require a return from the patwári of each circle showing the statistics of each school within it.

Jhánsi Division.

Jhánsi.—There is a falling off in the number of schools and pupils, in the former case from 44 to 19, and in the latter from 604 to 434. With the exception of the schools in Gursarái, where education is conducted on the lines of our halkabandi schools, the instruction given in these schools is of rather an irregular character. The subscription school at Gursarái is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, the larger part of which are given by the Rája. Although the attendance is not quite so large as last year the school seems to be doing well; and the fact that the school still flourishes, in spite of the withdrawal of the grant-in-aid, seems to show a healthy desire for instruction and an enlightened interest in education on the part of the Rája and his landholders. The school may perform very useful functions towards promoting higher education, if boys, after learning there the elements of English, were to proceed to the zila school.

Jalaun.—There are 15 indigenous or private unaided schools, at which the average daily attendance is said to have increased from 289 to 295. These schools are kept up by the better classes of the population. It is impossible, however, to say correctly

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

what the exact average daily attendance is : the numbers present at inspection are taken to be the average number. Kaithí, Persian, and Sanskrit are the languages generally taught. The total number of the private schools is said by the deputy inspector to be 54 ; but only those schools are mentioned in which the number of pupils exceeds 15.

Lalitpur.—There were six schools of this description. The instruction given in them is unsystematic, and mathematics, grammar, &c., are not at all cared for. Rewards were distributed among the pupils in the way of encouragement, and the teachers were induced to introduce useful books.

OUDH DIVISION.

40. An exhaustive report on the indigenous schools of Oudh was submitted to the Government as an appendix to the general report for 1874-75 by Mr. Nesfield, the late Director. The statistics of these schools have not been collected since that time. Soon after taking charge of this office in March last, I wrote to the inspector on the subject, and he replied that he had not been instructed to collect the statistics for the past year. The attempt to collect the required information then would have deranged the work of the department, as the deputy inspectors were wanted at their headquarters to prepare their general reports, and moreover their services had been placed at the disposal of the deputy commissioners for any famine relief work that might be required of them. Under these circumstances no trustworthy statistics could have been obtained in time to be submitted with this report. Almost all the indigenous schools that showed any stability have already been taken over by the department, and are working now either as Government village schools supported by the rural cess, or else as branches of Anglo-vernacular and vernacular town schools supported by grants-in-aid, subscriptions, and local rates. A large number of the Government village schools are merely expansions of indigenous schools. The original Maulavis and Pandits are employed and keep the fees they collect; only they have been induced, in consideration of a small stipend from the cess, to adopt our books and course of study, to keep up attendance registers, and otherwise to submit to our discipline. This process was adopted from the first, otherwise the number of village schools and of pupils attending them would be far smaller than they now are. Wherever an indigenous school worthy of the name was known to exist, the process of conversion has been systematically carried out, and it follows that such indigenous schools as remain are either mere phantoms or else groups of four or five children of one family reading under a domestic tutor. Bazar schools there are; they spring up every day, but they vanish every day also, and often by the time a deputy inspector hears of such a school being open and can get to visit it, it has ceased to exist.

ORPHANAGES.

41. The following is a list of the lower orphanages, mixed and for boys, that receive aid from the State. The inspectors report favourably on those institutions, to which so many orphans owe their preservation and elementary instruction. It would for many reasons be more satisfactory to see respectable and responsible societies of Hindu and Musalmán gentlemen undertaking the charge which now falls upon the Christian missions, but no attempts appear to have been made by native gentlemen to preserve and instruct these poor little castaways, and nothing remains but to make them over to the missions, which are willing to feed, clothe, teach, and baptize them. The Government aid is of course given for the maintenance and secular instruction of the children.

No.	Orphanages.		Roll, 31st March.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.	
			Hindu.	Musalmán.	Christian.	Total.		Grant-in-aid.	Private funds.
	Boys and mixed.							Rs.	
1	Saháranpur, A. P. M., boys	...	...	...	23	23	23	360	
2	Roorkee, S. P. G., boys	...	...	...	46	46	33	1,500	
3	Agra, C. M. S., mixed { boys	...	1	1	188	190	170	3,000	
	{ girls	...	...	...	122	122	108		
4	Asrapur, S. P. G., do. { boys	...	86	...	..	86	65	1,350	
	{ girls	...	...	...	46	46	40		
	Total	...	87	1	425	513	439	6,210	

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

42. SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.—The following table shows the number of schools for secondary instruction, and of the pupils attending them, for two successive years. Most of these schools have primary as well as secondary classes, and I regret that, pending the introduction of the new forms of educational returns

recommended by the committee appointed for their revision, and the receipt of orders on the report of the school-books revision committee, I am unable to show the numbers of pupils receiving each of these two grades of instruction. It is important that the line of demarcation between primary and secondary classes should be distinctly drawn, and this I trust will be done in the course of the present year.

No.	Class of school.	1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools	Number of pupils.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.				
	Middle Vernacular.				
	Government	244	16,900	240	16,643
	Aided	9	862	8	774
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	253	17,762	248	17,417
	Middle English.				
	Government	14	1,490	13	1,154
	Aided	40	3,921	39	4,06[illegible]
	Private	13	804	26	2,542
	Total ...	67	6,215	78	7,764
	Superior Oriental.				
	Government	...	...	...	...
	Aided	2	185	2	178
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	185	2	178
	Superior English.				
	Government	13	3,160	14	3,175
	Aided	20	4,741	21	4,741
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	33	7,901	35	7,916
	GRAND TOTAL ...	355	32,063	363	33,275
	OUDH.				
	Middle Vernacular.				
	Government	56	5,663	56	4,172
	Aided	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	56	5,663	56	4,172
	Middle English.				
	Government	20	2,411	20	1,270
	Aided	12	1,212	12	1,201
	Private	1	80	1	77
	Total ...	33	3,733	33	2,548
	Superior Oriental.				
	Government	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	.
	Superior English.				
	Government	11	1,819	11	1,515
	Aided	3	1,065	3	967
	Private	1	213	1	215
	Total ...	15	3,097	15	2,697
	GRAND TOTAL ...	104	12,493	104	9,417

43. The decrease in the number of pupils attending the Government schools of this class is very considerable, and is easily accounted for. In the North-Western Provinces the increase of the fee rates, occurring unfortunately at a time of dearness and distress, has caused a temporary decrease of attendance which there is reason to hope will cease with the return of prosperity. In Oudh, where the decrease is far greater, the same causes have operated, but there is not the same reason for expecting

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

that the numbers will under similar conditions rise again to what they were. In the North-Western Provinces parents have been accustomed to pay fees for their children in the secondary schools, and in an ordinary year the slight increase of the rates would not have been felt. In Oudh a large proportion, perhaps 25 per cent. of the pupils in English schools, received gratuitous instruction, and the parents are unwilling and in many cases unable to pay the fees which are now demanded from all. The vernacular schools are still within the reach of children who may be thus debarred from attending the English schools, and if they obtain a sound elementary education in their own language, the loss of a possible smattering of English is not much to be deplored.

In middle English private schools, North-Western Provinces, the larger number of schools and pupils reported is due, not to a real increase, but to more correct returns, those for 1876-77 having been incomplete, as was stated in paragraph 177 of the last report.

These classes of schools will now be considered separately.

44. The following statement shows the details of the middle vernacular schools for the amalgamated provinces, and includes the tahsíli and pargana schools of the North-Western Provinces, as well as the corresponding vernacular town schools of Oudh :—

Division.	No. of schools.	Roll, 31st March.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.
		Hindu.	Musalmán.	Others.	Total.		
							Rs.
Meerut ...	40	2,280	758	...	3,038	2,438	16,017
Rohilkhand ...	34	1,621	950	...	2,571	1,968	11,507
Agra ...	46	2,692	314	...	3,006	2,672	13,994
Allahabad ...	52	2,174	597	...	2,771	2,342	13,424
Benares ...	38	2,594	477	...	3,071	2,628	11,375
Jhánsi ...	13	604	48	...	652	548	3,714
Kumaun ...	11	774	12	72	858	587	2,256
Oudh ...	56	2,765	1,406	1	4,172	4,372	31,668
Total ...	290	15,504	4,562	73	20,139	17,555	1,03,955
Total 1876-77 ...	288	16,177	5,204	78	21,459	18,735	1,01,199

The following are the remarks, necessarily abridged or condensed, of the inspectors and the school committees. At the head of the report for each division is placed the inspector's usual examination statement :—

MEERUT DIVISION.

Districts.	No. of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress.		
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Dehra Dún ...	2	97	4	...	5	8	9	16	41	81	...	2	...	2	...
Saháranpur ...	6	417	16	...	25	44	58	74	170	383	...	6	...	6	...
Muzaffarnagar ...	8	517	25	22	39	60	69	76	198	477	2	6	...	8	...
Meerut ...	7	413	14	11	24	46	55	59	144	353	1	6	...	6	1
Bulandshahr ...	8	685	33	34	63	76	99	92	203	600	5	3	1	7	...
Aligarh ...	9	892	30	36	58	76	116	130	381	814	5	4	1	7	1
Total ...	40	3,021	122	103	214	310	406	447	11,37	2 708	13	27	2	36	2
Total 1876-77 ...	40	3,094	95	144	206	288	428	482	1,164	2,807	12	28	...	...	...

45. The following are the inspector's remarks :—

"The progress table shows one more efficient school than in the previous year. Anúpshahr and Sikandra Ráo have been ranked as efficient for the first time. On the other hand Atrauli has fallen in status and has been classed as inefficient. Its decline is owing to internal dissensions. Bágpat, in the Meerut district, has fallen off for the same reason. Both schools, however, are recovering. The schools ranked as efficient are Muzaffarnagar, Shámli, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Sikandarabad, Debai, Jahángirabad, Anúpshahr, Aligarh, Harduaganj, Biswán, Háthras, and Sikandra Ráo. Some of these have not been very successful in the middle class examination, neither is the

instruction in any of them thorough, as it should be so far as it goes. Eleven schools have never passed a boy; of the 16 schools that remain six failed to send up any candidates to the last middle class examination, and not one of the sixteen, perhaps, has done well enough in general to be ranked as efficient.

The numbers examined in the 1st and 2nd classes respectively were 122 and 103 against 95 and 144 of last year. This contrast arose from the recent ruling that promotions from the 2nd class to the 1st should take place on the 1st of January. The total number examined this year was less by about a hundred. The difference is explained by the bad state of the Bágpat school, and by the abolition of one or two branches. The famine does not seem to have affected the numbers perceptibly in the Meerut division.

The schools entered as improved are Anúpshahr and Sikandra Ráo. Bágpat and Atrauli are those that have declined. The inspector complains that the instruction in these middle class schools is not thorough; that memory is exercised too much and reflection too little. He thinks that the classes and subjects of study are too numerous for two teachers, especially where three languages are read, and recommends that Urdu be done away with altogether as a language, and that the students be allowed to choose between Hindi and Persian, for "boys reading Hindi read it, but this does not hold with respect to boys reading Urdu. They are always hankering after Persian."

The following is the substance of the reports of the committees on the schools of this class in each district of the division:—

Dehra Dún.—The secretary has only recently taken over charge of the office, and in consequence has no personal knowledge of the schools or of the progress of education during the year under report.

The tahsíli school at Dehra and the town school at Sahanspur were attended by 89 pupils, which is an improvement on last year, when only 81 pupils attended. But it must be remarked that the Muhammadan boys do not attend these schools in such numbers as formerly. Sahanspur is a very large village, and its school ought to have a much larger attendance than it has. The local landholders have never encouraged education, which no doubt accounts for the small number of pupils. The committee will endeavour to remedy this state of things during the present year.

Saháranpur.—The attendance at the four tahsíli schools continues to increase, but the attendance at the two pargana schools has fallen from 135 to 122. The only tahsíli school inspected by the secretary is that at Gangoh, the state of which is not better than that of a first rate halkabandi school, although the master is an energetic and apparently an able man. The people take their sons away as soon as they begin to learn anything more than the most elementary subjects.

Muzaffarnagar.—The number of middle schools has remained the same as during the previous year. The number on the rolls has increased from 500 to 541, and the average daily attendance also shows a marked improvement, in spite of the unfavourable nature of the year, from 358·12 to 406·36. The Shámli and Muzaffarnagar schools still continue ahead of the rest both in the number of scholars and of daily attendance. Only one candidate out of twenty candidates passed the middle class vernacular examination; but this result is to be attributed rather to the unusual strictness of the examination than to any inferiority on the part of the candidates.

All the tahsíli school-houses are Government property, with the exception of the school at Muzaffarnagar which is rented. It is to be hoped that the Government will soon sanction the building of a school, which, besides providing proper accommodation, will save the trouble of frequent removals.

Meerut.—The total number of pupils attending the seven tahsíli and pargana schools has increased by 29; the figures showing considerable progress in the Hápur school, some improvement at Sirdhána, and a change for the worse at Bágpat. This last school has given the committee some trouble during the year. It was, at the suggestion of the inspector, amalgamated with the Anglo-vernacular school, and the immediate result was a feud between the tahsíli headmaster and the English master which spread to the boys, and the tahsíli pupils deserted the school.

Things are now going on smoothly again.

The tahsíli schools are not in a satisfactory state. The masters are paid relatively high salaries and have very slight results to show. Only one student out of 11 candidates passed the middle class examination; but two from Meerut, two from Barote, and one from Sirdhána passed into the Roorkee College during the year. English education is provided for at Barote, Bágpat, and Hápur, the expenses being defrayed from municipal grants, voluntary subscriptions, and fees. The education afforded is not of a very advanced character, nor is it thorough as far as it goes. What is wanted in these schools is sound tuition in the merest elements of English, so that the pupils may acquire a grounding useful to them when they join the zila school. Unfortunately the desire of learning English leads many of the pupils to neglect the study of their own language, and in many instances they are actually unable to read the Persian character, because they have devoted themselves to acquiring English. And what they do acquire is a mere smattering, useless to themselves and a jargon unintelligible to others. As the commissioner observes, there should be no difficulty in getting a good

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

English teacher on Rs. 40 a month, the salary given in the Háp ur school. A very fair education used to be given in this school six years ago, and no cause is shown for the deterioration that is now observed.

Bulandshahr.—Mr. McLean, who received charge of the office of secretary from Pundit Hargyán Singh in August, reports to the following effect. The committee are satisfied with the work of the deputy inspector, who is an energetic officer, and of his subordinates. The tahsíli and pargana schools are eight, as before. This is the first year during the whole course of which they have been under the charge of the committee, and there is no reason to suppose that the change has been anything but an improvement. The inspector has reported favourably on them on the whole, Sikandarábad still maintaining its pre-eminence under Munshi Harsukh Rái.

Aligarh.—The committee's report contains no special remarks on the tahsíli schools. The secretary says :—"There seems to be no provision now for boys of a tahsíli school who wish to study at the zila school, however promising they may be." But there are 40 scholarships open to competition, and really clever and diligent boys are thus provided with the means of continuing their studies.

AGRA DIVISION.

Districts.	Number of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress.		
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Muttra ...	7	539	21	15	39	52	129	90	181	527	3	4	6	1	...
Agra ...	14	836	42	12	35	68	155	99	348	759	3	11	9	4	1
Etáwah ...	5	255	5	9	23	15	31	31	94	208	3	2	2	2	1
Etah ...	6	373	20	19	28	43	80	47	108	345	6	...	6	...	...
Mainpuri ...	5	279	15	11	19	21	42	40	120	268	2	3	3	2	...
Farukhabad ...	9	670	20	37	52	61	91	115	252	628	9	...	6	3	...
Total ...	46	2,942	123	103	196	260	528	422	1,103	2,735	26	20	32	12	2
Total 1876-77 ...	46	3,136	67	134	231	281	563	267	700	2,243	19	27	10	32	4

46. The officiating inspector, Mr. Goulding, says:—"The present year's figures contrast somewhat unfavourably with last year's. The number of schools is the same; but, with a slight increase in the cost, the average attendance is less, and the roll short of last year's by 57 pupils. In the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination the percentage of passed candidates is, as compared with last year, little better than half. It is believed, however, that there is no falling off in the tuitional status of the middle schools, but that the test was more searching. As regards the comparative success of the districts, Etáwah, as usual, is much ahead of all the rest; Agra has done fairly; Muttra, Etah, and Farukhabad should have done better; and Mainpuri has done least. The official year closed with only 57 less on the roll than in the previous year. The pressure of hard times is the cause of this decrease. Generally speaking, the efficiency of the schools has improved, and particularly in Etáwah, Farukhabad, and Etah. Agra has the largest number of inefficient schools, and this arises chiefly from two causes—a very scanty 2nd class and an ill-prepared 7th class; and these deficiencies in regard to classification and proficiency have nullified the other "pass" conditions which had been fairly met. Still it remains to be said that as regards the results of the middle class vernacular examination, Agra stands next after Etáwah in the order of merit. The first class schools are Auraiya in the Etáwah district, Kanauj and Farukhabad, Kásganj, Firozabad and Fatehpur Síkri; these are in every respect thoroughly efficient schools, and are conspicuous for their success in the middle class vernacular examination. Karhal and Rayah, in Mainpuri and Muttra respectively, once ranked with the best, but they have not latterly come to the front. One or two schools only claim the more particular attention of district school committees: (1) Itimadpur in the Agra district, which has only three classes out of seven, while the teacher's pay is Rs. 15 and his assistant's Rs. 8; (2) Shikohabad in the Mainpuri district, where only two boys out of 37 in the two lowest classes passed the inspector's examination, the teacher and his assistant drawing Rs. 23 a month between them. Teachers who deserve favourable mention on account of their long and valuable services are Pandits Ram Din of Farukhabad, Umrao Singh of Kásganj, Kanhaiya Lal of Etah, Damodar Das of Sadabad, Jay Ram of Firozabad, and Lachmi Das of Mainpuri."

The following is the substance of the committees reports on these schools :—

Muttra.—The great distress which prevailed throughout the district only slightly affected this class of schools as they draw most of their pupils from non-agriculturists. The Sadabad school, situated in a purely agricultural town, is the only one

which really suffered. The Raya and Kosi schools have kept up their good reputation, and their daily attendance was larger than ever. On the whole the average daily attendance according to the return is excellent, but the secretary fears that the return is not very trustworthy, as he ascertained that the teacher of the Sadabad school was in the habit of falsifying his attendance roll.

Agra.—The new rules for the guidance of committees have been in operation during the year and have worked well. The sub-committees, especially those of Fatehabad and Farah, have been of much assistance to the central committee, which has striven to make them feel themselves a reality by consulting them and acting upon their advice.

In the 14 tahsíli and pargana schools the number of pupils has fallen from 871 to 834. Only two of these schools have come up to the departmental standard of efficiency, but the success of their teaching is sufficiently proved by the results of the middle class vernacular examination. Forty-one scholarships at Rs. 2 a month are awarded to the most promising pupils of the village schools to induce them to continue their studies at schools for secondary instruction, and though the allowance they receive seems a mere pittance, yet with help from home they manage to make both ends meet.

Farukhabad.—The committee generally has shown a steady interest in its duties, and several of the native members have been very regular in attendance. The committee expresses its continued satisfaction with the deputy inspector's performance of his duties. The number on the rolls has gone down a little, from 684 to 670; the average number attending not quite so much. The decrease is attributed to the scarcity. The numbers in the lowest classes of these schools are much greater than they should be. In tahsíli and pargana schools which are all supplied with assistant teachers the lower classes have no right to be neglected. But, as the commissioner observes, the largeness of these classes does not prove neglect, unless it can be shown that the boys in these classes have been there longer than they should have been without obtaining promotion.

Mainpuri.—Owing to the transfer of Mr. Taylor, who was secretary to the committee, the report for this district contains no information, suggestions, or remarks to illustrate the statistical returns. The president of the committee, Mr. Whalley, observes that "the management during the year was strictly conservative, and the records of the proceedings of the committee meetings were filled with matters of detail which, while they vouched for the vigilant scrutiny which had been maintained, presented no salient features which could be seized and embodied in a report. The meagreness of the report is simply due to the transfer of the sole officer who had experience enough to write it, and the absence of any recorded materials which could be used to illustrate the tabular returns or enhance their significance" The president himself also had only recently been transferred to Mainpuri, and could therefore only countersign the formal report drawn up at his request by Munshi Bihari Lal.

Etáwah.—The number of boys at the five tahsíli schools has slightly increased, and all the schools, except that at Pháphund, are doing well. Of fourteen candidates who competed at the middle class examination ten passed; but none of these came from the Pháphund school. The 1st, 2nd, and 4th places in the list for the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh were held by Etáwah boys.

Etah.—The three tahsíli schools were pronounced efficient by the inspector. Kásganj and Etah passed four candidates in the middle class vernacular examination, three of whom obtained Government scholarships. There were six stipendiary boarders at these schools. The three pargana schools are working fairly and the roll of pupils is almost the same as in the preceding year.

ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

Districts.	Number of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress.		
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Bijnor ...	6	446	6	34	37	43	64	73	166	423	3	3	3	3	...
Moradabad ...	8	496	12	26	36	53	65	65	180	437	1	7	4	4	...
Budaun ...	7	653	18	16	39	47	85	112	256	573	1	6	3	4	...
Bareilly ...	8	600	11	17	39	40	62	81	280	530	1	7	4	2	2
Sháhjahánpur ...	5	272	...	7	15	38	39	43	115	257	...	5	2	1	2
Total ...	34	2,467	47	100	166	221	315	374	997	2,220	6	28	16	14	4
Total 1876 77 ...	34	2,289	43	94	144	217	330	377	841	2,046	2	32	8	19	7

47. The inspector reports to the following effect :—" The attendance, status, and progress statement shows a decided improvement in almost all respects. The number

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

of schools remains the same, but the roll number has increased by 178 since the previous year's inspection. The increment is observable chiefly in Bijnor, Moradabad, and Bareilly. In Bijnor the rise is owing mainly to the abolition of the free school of Nagína, a judicious measure, inasmuch as many well-to-do parents took advantage of its existence to secure gratuitous instruction for their sons. Now that the school no longer exists, the roll number of the tahsíli school has nearly doubled itself. That of Chándpur has also increased. In Moradabad the numbers have risen from 457 to 496. Bareilly has 600 pupils against 539 last year. Budaun shows an increase of four pupils only, while Sháhjahánpur, the only district that has declined, shows a decrease of sixteen. Taking all the districts together, then, I observe that the attendance has risen from 2,289 to 2,467, giving an average roll of 72 against 67 in the previous year for each school.

"As regards classification, I observe that though a large proportion of boys are still in the lowest class, yet it is satisfactory to find that the three first classes show an improvement as regards the muster of boys at the time of examination. In this respect Sháhjahánpur is the only district which shows a marked deficiency. The status and progress statements show signs of decided improvement on former years. The number of efficient schools has risen from 2 to 6, and the number of those which though not satisfying the requirements under all heads, have yet improved in one or more respects, from 8 to 16. The marked improvement in the Bijnor district is due to the exertions of the deputy inspector, M. Ishri Parshad, and to the personal interest evinced in the welfare of the schools by Mr. A. Colvin, the collector, which has had the effect of making the schools more popular and of enlisting the co-operation of the more respectable residents of the towns. Though the number of inefficient schools is still large, it must not be supposed that all these are bad or worthless. Many of them are doing good and useful work, giving efficient instruction in all the classes, and are only so classed because they do not satisfy the demands of Government under all heads The rules laid down for the determination of efficiency have, I know, been rigidly enforced in Rohilkhand ever since their adoption. Nine schools are classed as inefficient because they failed to meet the requirements as regards attendance; six are well attended, but their class proficiency is short of the mark, and 13 are deficient both in attendance and instruction. The improvement of those that fail in attendance only depends on the amount of support and co-operation afforded by the people. There must be a desire for something more than primary instruction in order that the upper as well as the lower classes may be well filled, and the example of Bijnor shows that this support and co-operation will be given when the district officers evince a personal interest in the welfare of the schools To improve those that are not up to the mark in instruction only is the work of the departmental officers. As regards the last class of inefficient schools, those that fail both in attendance and teaching, I fear that many of them will never fulfil the conditions of efficiency. The teaching may be improved, but the fatal point in most of them is the smallness of the roll when compared with the population. To this class belong the schools of Bareilly, Moradabad, Sháhjahánpur, Chandausi, Sambhal, and other large cities and towns where there are numerous private schools of various kinds, and where the influence of district officers and educational committees is not so easily exerted as in smaller towns.

"In Bijnor the schools generally are in a far more satisfactory state than they have been for years past. Those of Nagína and Chandpur have made considerable progress, while the Najíbabad school, though still classed as inefficient, owing to the smallness of the roll number, has improved in other respects. At Nagína and Chándpur the quality of the teaching has been excellent. The Moradabad schools show signs of improvement. For the first time one of them is classed as efficient, three others have improved, and the numbers have risen. On the whole the Budaun schools have made satisfactory progress during the year. Three have improved, two of which are all but efficient, while one is efficient in all respects. In the Bareilly district, on the whole, the tahsíli schools show a larger roll than last year, and the average attendance at all the schools has been good. Sháhjahánpur is decidedly behind the other districts of Rohilkhand: not a single candidate has this year been sent up for the vernacular examination. The district has, however, been unfortunate in its supervising agency of late. The former deputy inspector was long unable to travel about, and the present incumbent is new to the district and the work.

"Taking the division as a whole, I think I am warranted in coming to the conclusion hat the tahsíli and pargana schools have made satisfactory progress during the year nder review. The roll attendance has increased; the average attendance in all but one r two cases has been fully up to the mark; the upper classes contain a larger number f pupils; the proportion of efficient and inefficient schools is better balanced; more hools have improved and fewer have declined. The results of the middle class xamination are certainly not satisfactory, and I am unable to account for so general failure."

The following is the substance of the reports of the district school committees as far as concerns the schools for secondary instruction that are under their superintendence:—

Bijnor.—There are five tahsíli and one pargana schools in the district: considerable improvement has been made in these schools. Notwithstanding the famine prevailing so long in the district, and the consequent high prices which must have rendered it a matter of difficulty even for the middle classes to procure food and clothing for their families, there has been an increase of 111 boys. The Bijnor tahsíli school maintains its reputation as one of the best schools of its class in Rohilkhand. The Nagína and Chándpur schools have done well. The number on their roll has nearly doubled, and the quality of teaching has at the same time been good. The inspector writes :—"In both of these schools my chief difficulty lay in deciding what boys were not to get prizes, for those who failed did so in one or two subjects only." The Najíbabad school has somewhat improved, but it is still deficient in the number of boys on the roll as compared with the large population of the town. It should be borne in mind that there is a rival mission school which teaches both English and vernacular and is well attended. In the Dhampur tahsíli and the Nihtor pargana school there is still much room for improvement.

Moradabad.—Owing to transfers of the district officers, the committee's report, which contains no information in addition to that conveyed in the statistical returns, has been drawn up by B. Gobind Chandra. The increase of 49 pupils in the tahsíli and pargana schools is attributed to the exertions of the masters, and to the reduction of the fee in the 1st and 2nd classes from two annas to one. The total number of pupils in these classes has risen from 22 to 31, which shows increased efficiency in instruction. The reduction of the fee rate accounts for the decrease in the total amount collected, which has fallen from Rs. 523 to Rs. 129-10. The school-house at Chandausi has been completed within the year.

Budaun.—The general condition of these seven schools shows an improvement on the past year as regards the numbers on the roll, the average daily attendance, and general efficiency. The Sahaswán school maintains its high character, and has been classed "efficient" by the inspector. Most of the others have improved, and are very nearly "efficient." Out of 26 candidates who presented themselves at the middle class vernacular examination not one was successful. The failure was general throughout the Urdu-speaking districts of the province, and is attributed to excessive strictness in awarding marks in the Urdu language test. Last year out of 16 candidates 8 were successful. "In the year under review," ays the secretary, "no efforts were spared to secure a creditable result. In the course of my inspection and examination of the schools while in camp I devoted particular attention to the selected candidates. There were certainly grounds for anticipating a better result."

Bareilly.—Of the six tahsíli schools five sent up twelve boys to the last middle class vernacular examination, and only one passed. The examination is said to have been exceptionally difficult; but the blame of failure must fall in some measure on the schools themselves. The Faríd pur, Nawábganj, and Baheri schools are scarcely in a condition to send up candidates, while the Aonla and Bareilly schools have only recently gained strong upper classes. A system of monthly examinations has been introduced by the deputy inspector, and promises to be useful. The Bareilly tahsíli school is at present fairly up to the standard of its class, and the same may be said of the Aonla and Bisalpur schools, the latter of which passed one pupil in the November examination. In all cases, however, the improvement has been of very recent date. Last year there were only eight first class boys in all the six schools. This year there are 30—a satisfactory change, but there is still much to be desired. One of the pargana schools is really a large village school; the other has recently developed a first class. Both are in a stationary and not very satisfactory condition.

Sháhjahánpur.—The total number at the four tahsíli schools is 270 against 224 of last year, and the average daily attendance 190 against 176. This result is very encouraging, especially when we consider the scarcity and depression in the district owing to the failure of the *kharíf* and sugarcane crops, which must have had an adverse effect on education. In the Tilhar aided school the subjects taught are Arabic, Persian, and Urdu. No attempt has yet been made to teach history or mathematics. The city mission school receives a grant-in-aid of Rs. 12. The monthly expenditure is Rs. 45. The great majority of the eighty boys are in the lowest class, and the standard of instruction is much below a good tahsíli school.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

	Number of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.	Efficient	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Total ...	50	2,777	2,227	12	38	15	22	13
Total 1875-77 ...	50	2,740	2,239	17	33	18	18	14

48. The details for each district are not given by the inspector, who reports as follows :—"This has been a year of trial, and considering the generally prevailing scarcity which has severely pressed upon the classes from which the pupils who attend these schools come, it is satisfactory that though no great progress has been made, last year's attendance and position have been maintained. The number of schools is the same as last year, and the number on the roll has increased from 2,740 to 2,777. The

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION

efficient schools this year are 12 as against 17 last year; but in the other statistics there are no changes of importance to remark upon.

"The great failure at the middle class vernacular examination calls for some explanation. The districts of Allahabad, Jaunpur, and Bánda have never appeared to advantage in this examination, and the passing of a few candidates from Allahabad and Bánda must, poor as the results are, be considered satisfactory. Cawnpore and Hamírpur did better in previous years, and their unexpected and unaccountable failure this year is much to be regretted. The standard prescribed is not considered high, but, to attain it, our schools must have their classification complete from the 1st to the 7th class, and the two highest classes must have frequent written examinations. It is to be hoped that this almost general failure will not dishearten the teachers, but convince them of the necessity of greater exertions on their part as well as on the part of their pupils.

"The deputy inspectors of Cawnpore and Fatehpur have travelled the greatest distance, seen the largest number of schools, and been out longest on tour. M. Nawázish Husain, deputy inspector of Allahabad, who has one of the largest districts to inspect, and a very large number of schools to examine, stands last on the list as to the number of days he has been out on tour, and last but one as to the number of schools inspected. The secretary of the educational committee complained of his long halts at the sudder station, and I administered a severe reprimand. M. Nawázish Husain is an intelligent officer, and has always done his work to the satisfaction of his superiors. I trust that in future he will actively and efficiently supervise his district and raise it to a higher position.

"With reference to the educational committees of the several districts, I believe that were the secretaries more permanent the districts would greatly benefit; but the change is so constant that a secretary has scarcely become acquainted with the schools when he is transferred, and has had barely time to finish the good he has commenced."

The following is the substance of the committees' reports:—

Cawnpore.—In the six tahsíli and nine pargana schools there is a decrease of 22 in the number of pupils, and the schools are not very satisfactory on the whole as regards attendance and efficiency. Mr. Evans, the late secretary, examined four of these schools, but his remarks upon their condition do not appear in the report.

Fatehpur.—There has been but little change in the numbers attending the tahsíli and pargana schools. The receipts from fees and fines have risen owing to the realization of fees from the children of the poorer classes.

Bánda.—In spite of the scarcity and dearness of food the aggregate average daily attendance in the eight tahsíli and two pargana schools has slightly increased. The teaching is good in the following schools—Bánda, Sindhan, Kamasin, Mau, and Rájápur. At Luktara there has been a falling off in the teaching. At Sehonda the master is too old, and he will be required to retire on pension. Kalinjar, owing to the neglect and apathy of the master, who has now been transferred on reduced pay, shows no progress or improvement. At Bhanuri the school is inefficient and declining, and the people are apathetic. At Mataundh the school shows improvement as regards numbers, but the teaching is not good.

Hamírpur.—The committee make no remarks on the state of the tahsíli and pargana schools. It may be inferred, therefore, that their condition remains unchanged.

Allahabad.—The secretary begins his report by saying that on eight out of the ten meetings held during the year only the secretary and the deputy inspector were present, so that it may be seen that very little interest is taken in the work by the other members. At the nine tahsíli schools the attendance has slightly improved.

Jaunpur.—The committee merely observe that the attendance at the tahsíli schools remains about the same as last year.

BENARES DIVISION.

District.	Number of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress		
			I.	II	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Efficient	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary	Declined.
Azamgarh ...	9	704	26	39	39	64	142	124	191	625	6	3	2	6	1
Mirzapur ...	4	270	6	9	8	20	38	36	95	212	1	3	...	4	...
Benares ...	2	196	3	11	4	15	22	17	42	114	2	...	2	...	...
Ghazipur ...	11	1,046	39	40	67	127	158	188	334	953	10	1	10	1	...
Gorakhpur ...	7	455	15	15	17	26	56	67	141	337	1	6	1	6	...
Basti ...	5	412	26	18	35	36	62	73	112	362	4	1	3	1	1
Total ...	38	3,083	115	132	170	288	478	505	915	2,603	24	14	18	18	2
Total 1876-77 ...	36	3,035	139	135	176	248	442	639	873	2,672	24	12	30	4	2

49. The inspector says :—"The tahsíli and pargana schools of Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Jianpur, Mubárakpur, Muhammadabad, and Nizámabad are efficient; those of Mhow, Sikandarpur, and Mahoul did not pass well enough in the examination to be classed otherwise than inefficient. The deputy inspector is a painstaking and hard-working man; many of his arrangements, however, appear not to be of a very practical nature, and the higher classes of the schools seem to be singularly inexpert in concentrating their work on the subjects required for the examination. The district is a very large one, and would be a capital field of work for a deputy inspector of the very best kind.

"The four tahsíli schools of Basti, Harrya, Bánsi, and Mehdawal are in a satisfactory condition. The tahsíli school at Bhaupur is altogether inefficient.

"The tahsíli schools of Benares and Chandauli are efficient. The schools of the district are managed with great zeal and intelligence by the deputy inspector, Lala Vindhyeswari Parshad.

"Gházipur continues to be *facile princeps* among the districts of the Benares division. The tahsíli and pargana schools are with one exception all in an efficient state. Of all districts it is the one in which the better part of the population take the greatest interest in education. I have no doubt that this is in a great measure owing to the consummate *savoir faire* of the deputy inspector (Muhammad Gauhar Ali), who understands equally well how to manage his teachers, to encourage the boys, and to convince parents of the advantage of sending their children to school. In Gorakhpur only one tahsíli school, that of Barhalganj, had a sufficient number of boys passing in the examination to be classed as efficient. The school at Siswa Bázár has been in a hopelessly low state for years. In the schools of Piprauli and Lar the lower classes were very much neglected. In Majhauli the second and third classes failed, and the school at Rankola failed altogether in the examination, and is besides deficient under the head of classification.

"In Mirzapur the Gopiganj school is efficient; Ahraura, Kon, and Bhadohi are inefficient on account of deficient instruction and poor attendance.

"The subjects in which the schools of almost all districts proved to be particularly weak are literature, grammar, and geography. The more difficult pieces of the Hindi reader at present in use far surpass the capacity of explanation of the average teacher. The same remark applies to the text-book which is used for the purpose of grammatical instruction.

"The introduction of an easier grammar, and if the use of the present reader is continued, a glossary in which the teacher may find a clear explanation of difficult words and phrases appear to be urgent wants. The neglect of the study of the map was very prominent in all districts, with the one exception of Basti, where the boys, under the influence of the secretary of the educational committee, have been accustomed to draw themselves neat maps of their zila, India, &c. The effect of this practice upon their general knowledge of geography is excellent."

The following is the substance of the committees' reports :—

Azamgarh.—Mr. Gardner, the collector, Mr. Tupp, the joint magistrate and secretary, and Mr. Casey, the assistant magistrate, inspected the tahsíli and pargana schools, and their general opinion is that, as a rule, the schools were well attended and fairly well taught. There was a decrease of 31 in the number of pupils attending these schools, but an increase of Rs. 35 in the receipts from fees.

Mirzapur.—There is a decrease of 21 in the attendance at the tahsíli and pargana schools, owing partly to the prevailing scarcity and partly to the introduction of a higher rate of fees.

Benares.—The attendance in the Benares tahsíli school has risen from 143 to 155. Thirteen pupils in the 1st class have come from halkabandi schools in the district. They receive one rupee a month each from the halkabandi fund, and they live with relations in the city or in the rooms supplied to them by the master of the school. The attendance at the Chandauli school has also increased, and there are now three boys in the 1st class.

Gházipur.—Four out of the 11 tahsíli and pargana schools have over 100 boys, whilst the enrolment of the rest ranges from 50 to 90. The numbers have risen from 967 to 1,046, and the daily average attendance from 866·9 to 927·4, while in other respects these schools have maintained their former condition.

Gorakhpur.—There is a marked falling off in the number on the rolls of the tahsíli and pargana schools. In a bad season even two annas a month is more than parents care to pay, but the committee trust that this falling off is only temporary, and that with the return of prosperity to the district the numbers will again increase. Barhalganj has the largest attendance and is the best school in the district. Majhauli and Hata are also in a fair condition, but Ramkala and Siswa Bázár are far from flourishing. Lar is progressing satisfactorily, but Piprauli has failed to answer the expectations of the committee. Twenty-three boys went up for the middle class vernacular examination.

Basti.—The remarks on the tahsíli and pargana schools contained in previous reports apply equally this year. Thirty-eight boys from halkabandi schools have come up for higher instruction.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

The secretary observes :—" When I took over the secretaryship in 1875 Basti was the worst district in the division, judged by this test. I have much satisfaction in leaving it with the highest place both as to number of candidates and total of marks."

JHÁNSI DIVISION.

District.	Number of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress.		
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Jalaun ...	5	219	...	6	9	17	86	...	...	68	1	4	...	3	2
Jhánsi ...	6	312	...	9	23	19	50	48	132	281	5	1	4	1	1
Lalitpur ...	2	93	...	...	8	12	13	16	38	87	1	1	1	1	...
Total ...	13	624	...	15	40	48	99	64	170	436	7	6	5	5	3
Total 1876-77,	13	658	1	8	64	55	103	50	161	442	10	3	5	5	3

50. The inspector reports as follows :—

" Jalaun has succeeded better in the middle class vernacular examination than the other districts of the division. Out of ten students sent up six passed ; but four of these came from halkabandi schools. Jhánsi passed four out of 13, and Lalitpur was still less successful. But every allowance must be made for the general backwardness of education in this division, and the novelty and rigour of the late test must also be taken into consideration. Of the seven efficient schools, Jhánsi has five, and Jalaun and Lalitpur one each. Six schools are inefficient, four are improving, four are stationary, and three have fallen off. Considering that the year under review has been one of dire scarcity and distress, the results of the inspector's examination are, on the whole, satisfactory. Much improvement, however, is needed in the method of teaching, especially of arithmetic, history, and geography, and stricter discipline should be enforced in matters connected with the general management of the schools. The schools with certificated teachers trained in a normal school have in general done well, and progress will now be accelerated by the increase of the number of such teachers in consequence of the establishment of the divisional normal school."

The following is the substance of the committees' reports :—

Jhánsi.—Tahsíli and pargana schools. The registers show 312 pupils with an average daily attendance of 267·54, against 303 and 262·22 respectively for last year. Of the six schools five are efficient. The results of the middle class examination were good, as out of 12 boys who appeared four passed, and two of these obtained scholarships.

Jalaun.—Tahsíli schools. There has been a decrease of about 10 per cent. in the average daily attendance, owing to the drought and consequent failure of the autumn crops. Many families emigrated from the district, and those that remained were all employed in collecting fodder and grazing their cattle.

Lalitpur.—Tahsíli schools. The single tahsíli school has kept up its status of efficiency, with 53 boys against 52 of last year. Five of the pupils appeared in the middle class examination, but were not successful. The pargana school at Tálbahat has been efficiently managed, and has risen above the status it held in the preceding year.

KUMAUN DIVISION.

District.	No. of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress.		
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Kumaun ...	6	307	9	10	12	21	44	33	106	235	3	3	3	1	2
Garhwál ...	4	327	4	3	12	25	55	62	132	293	2	2	2	1	1
Tarái ...	1	49	1	...	2	8	20	7	11	49	1	...	1	...	...
Total ...	11	683	14	13	26	54	119	102	249	577	6	5	6	2	3
Total 1876-77 ...	11	804	15	20	50	89	108	121	231	634	5	6	8	1	2

51. The inspector says :—" Of the Kumaun schools Deolthal, Chaupakhia, and Dwarahat deserve particular mention, and these only have been returned as efficient

Garhwál has two good schools, Pokhra and Naithána. The Kandai school is yet in its infancy, having been lately transferred from Gursir."

The only committee that makes any special remarks on the tahsíli schools is that of Garhwál. The number on the rolls of the tahsíli schools is 429, compared with 373 in the previous year. The average attendance has also improved from 229 20 to 319·83. These schools are decidedly growing in popular estimation, and the improvement noted above has taken place in spite of very severe food scarcity during last February and March. This injuriously affected the returns for the tahsíli school at Naithána, which is situated in the centre of the area most affected by drought.

52. *Oriental zila schools and departments.*—The following statement gives the details of attendance and cost at the oriental zila schools of Jaunpur and Gorakhpur, and of the oriental departments attached to zila schools. The Jaunpur school has not worked satisfactorily, and it has recently been converted into an inferior zila or middle English school of the ordinary type.

The Gorakhpur school is doing fairly, and the results of the examination of the oriental departments show progress, though there is still ample room for improvement. More attention has been paid to mathematics and history, and the prescribed course of studies has been more closely followed than in former years :—

	School.	1876-77.	*Roll, 31st March, 1878.*				Average daily attendance.	Cost.
			Hindu.	Musalmán.	Christian.	Total.		
								Rs
1	Gorakhpur zila school ...	101	83	57	...	140	110·9	2,006
2	Jaunpur ditto ...	117	62	52	...	114	94·0	2,171
3	Moradabad oriental branch ...	85	6	41	...	47	47 9	1,138
4	Sháhjahánpur ditto. ...	72	...	50	...	50	54·5	1,148
5	Muttra ditto ...	181	169	...	...	169	146·8	891
6	Mirzapur ditto ...	156	94	62	...	156	125 4	1,399
	Total ...	712	414	262	...	676	579 5	8,753

The inspectors report to the following effect :—

Gorakhpur (oriental zila school).—"The number of boys on the roll shows an increase of 39. The status of the school is by no means a high one. In dictation, arithmetic, Euclid, and geography it stands about on a par with an average middle class halkabandi school. The amount of proficiency in Sanskrit was very small. The Hindi department is in an equally low condition. The Persian and Arabic departments are somewhat better and hold out some hope of improvement. If the school should not sensibly improve after not too long a period, especially as far as oriental learning is concerned, I could not advise its maintenance in its present status."

Boarding-house.—There are 11 boarders, seven of whom are scholars. Better accommodation is wanted.

Mirzapur (oriental department).—"The oriental department is doing fairly well in its way. The examiners have reported favourably on the higher Sanskrit and Arabic classes. An attempt has been made to introduce the study of modern mathematics; few, however, took to it willingly. In my opinion it would be unwise to insist too strictly upon classes of this kind taking up subjects of English education. The matter must be left to the gradual influence of time and the contact with the English department; premature severe measures would effect nothing but the dissolution of the oriental department."

Mr. Graves, the officiating inspector of the Rohilkhand division, writes thus :—"I have already said that the oriental department at Moradabad is not appreciated. The headmaster is despondent about its future state, and Mr. Williams, though more hopeful of his school (Sháhjahánpur), is by no means sanguine of success. Both these officers have succeeded in introducing some degree of order and regularity into the department by insisting on a close adherence to the scheme of studies, but there appears to be no ready and cheerful submission to discipline, no hearty interest in their work on the part of the teachers, and no thankfulness for the instruction given them at a trifling cost to themselves on the part of the pupils. The numbers of both departments taken together are less by 53 than they were at the close of the last official year, and the cost per head to Government has risen from Rs. 15 to Rs. 22."

Moradabad (oriental department).—"This has fallen off in numbers from 95 in 1876-77 to 54. The present Maulvi is not so popular or influential as his predecessor; but the chief cause of the decline is the strict enforcement of the rules during the past year. Certain studies before regarded as optional have been made compulsory, and the progress made by the classes has been regularly tested by written and oral

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

examinations. This suits neither teachers nor pupils, who prefer the lax discipline and easy-going customs of indigenous schools. History and mathematics are now studied, but most unwillingly. Of the 54 on the roll, only 21 boys read Arabic, and this branch has not improved since 1876. The Persian branch has done better, having advanced to the second class standard."

Sháhjahánpur (oriental department).—"The numbers have fallen from 72 to 50, owing partly to the withdrawal of discontented boys and partly to the new rule which, as in the English department, requires some knowledge of the vernacular before admission. On the whole the department is in a more satisfactory state than that of Moradabad, and Mr. Williams, the officiating headmaster, deserves credit for his exertions in the face of many difficulties. Out of six students departmentally examined three passed."

Muttra.—This is a Hindi branch school, and thus differs from the other oriental departments which were specially established for the instruction of Musalmáns. The school is doing fairly.

OUDH DIVISION.

District.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on roll at inspection.	Number present in each class at inspection.								Status.		Progress.		
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Lucknow	11	832	26	50	70	97	105	128	166	642	5	6	...	..	11
Bára Banki...	2	146	14	17	11	13	9	18	30	112	...	2	...	1	1
Unao	10	926	79	80	109	116	113	105	116	718	4	6	...	10	...
Sitapur	11	922	38	50	61	87	85	113	221	655	5	6	2	2	7
Hardoi	4	324	21	22	52	49	33	43	50	270	3	1	...	4	...
Kheri	4	431	18	26	43	55	53	47	89	331	2	2	1	3	..
Fyzabad	2	150	6	15	23	14	21	20	28	127	...	2	...	...	2
Gonda	2	276	17	31	31	26	34	39	61	239	1	1	...	1	1
Bahraich	2	209	5	19	22	29	27	30	37	169	1	1	1	...	1
Rae Bareli	2	121	4	12	13	10	22	16	15	92	1	1	...	1	1
Sultánpur	2	153	12	17	21	20	23	16	15	124	1	1	...	2	...
Partábgarh	4	238	14	22	35	26	36	33	42	208	2	2	...	...	4
Total ...	56	4,728	254	361	491	542	561	608	870	3,687	25	31	4	24	28

53. The inspector reports to the following effect:—

The number of schools remains the same as it was last year, but the number of pupils has decreased by 1,491, or by 26 per cent. of the number returned on the 31st of March last year. The average daily attendance has also fallen off. The condition of the country and the imposition in January last of increased and compulsory rates of schooling fees are causes sufficient to account for the falling off. Some of these vernacular town schools are in places which are nothing more than large villages, and the attendance in all of them has largely consisted of agricultural and other poor children who, attending only for primary instruction, were not formerly charged fees. Even in the middle classes fees were not exacted from all, the only real obligation upon the teachers being to collect from month to month an average fee of half an anna per pupil. The great majority paid less than the half anna, the rich pupils being made to pay for the poor. But the new fees are class rates, *viz.*, one anna for the primary classes and two annas for the middle classes, and the teachers have been enjoined to adhere to these rules strictly. The consequence has been a wholesale removal of names from the registers, and a large reduction of the daily attendance. "I think it a pity," says the inspector, "that a certain proportion of free scholars, say 25 per cent. of the whole school roll, has not been allowed in the primary classes of these schools. The poorer agricultural children can hardly be expected to produce with punctuality even so small a fee as one anna, nor would they be required to produce it except for the accidental nomenclature of the schools. The primary instruction given in vernacular town schools differs in no way from the primary instruction given in village schools, but in the one case it has to be paid for by the rich and poor alike, while in the other case it is given free to the poorer peasantry. To charge a poor agriculturist who lives in a so-called town a fee for the education which, did he live in a village, he might get for nothing is a great anomaly. I advocate, therefore, the following modification of the new fee rules:—In vernacular town schools the charges for tuition will be one anna per pupil in the primary classes VII. to II., and two annas in the middle classes II. and I. In the primary classes, however, a proportion of poor children (not to exceed 25 per cent. of the whole roll) may be educated free of charge, the committee of the school selecting the boys thus to be exempted.

"The average cost of a middle vernacular school is Rs. 565, of which Rs. 443 is charged to provincial funds, and the average roll per school is 74. The cost per pupil to provincial funds is Rs. 5¾.

"The distribution of the pupils as shown by the percentages in the different classes is very good ; 16 per cent. are in the 1st and 2nd classes."

54. *Middle vernacular aided schools.*—The following is the list of the boys' schools of this class, with details of average daily attendance and the cost to the State of each school. From the reports of the inspectors and the committees these schools appear to be in a satisfactory condition and to deserve the grants which they receive :—

School.	*Roll, 31st March, 1878.*				Average daily attendance.	*Cost.*	
	Hindús.	Musalmáns.	Christians.	Total.		Grant-in-aid.	Private funds.
						Rs.	Rs.
Church mission school, Amfield, Dehra	2	2	116	120	110	240	624
Subscription school, Sherkot, Bijnor	38	52	...	90	79	264	373
Vernacular department mission school, Sháhjahánpur	78	2	...	80	81	224	288
Zakir Ali's school, Tilhar, Sháhjahánpur ...	6	60	...	66	55	144	396
Oriental branch, Fatehabad, Agra	50	20	...	70	59	120	180
Subscription school, Gyanpur, Mirzapur ...	145	13	...	158	123	110	964
Ditto ditto, Swintonganj, Gorakhpur ...	41	29	2	72	68	150	1,540
Ditto ditto, Alinagar, Gorakhpur ...	88	29	1	118	87	150	
Total ...	448	207	119	774	662	1,402	4,365

In Oudh the schools of this class are, with one exception, mission schools, all but one of which are in the city and suburbs of Lucknow. They call for no special notice.

55. *Middle class vernacular examination* —This examination, on a modified plan drawn up by the late Director and approved by the Government, was managed as before by the principal of the Muir Central College, assisted by two native professors and other examiners. The changes in subjects were announced within three months of the time fixed for the examination, and consequently many boys failed who with the usual year's preparation might have hoped to succeed. Important changes in the subjects of examination and the raising of the standard of success would render fallacious any attempt to compare the results of the last examination with those of preceding years. The subjects comprised (1) vernacular literature, with writing from dictation and reading various kinds of script in Urdu or Hindi ; (2) history and geography, with the elements of natural science ; (3) arithmetic, the 1st book of Euclid, and mensuration of plane surfaces. To obtain a certificate it was necessary to obtain the minimum marks (35 out of 100) in each of these three groups of subjects.

56. The distribution of the candidature is shown in the following statement :—

School.	*Meerut Division.*			*Rohilkhand Division.*			*Agra Division.*			*Allahabad Division.*			*Benares Division*			*Jhansi Division*			*Kumaun Division.*			*Oudh.*			*Total*		
	Number of schools which sent up candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of schools which sent up candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of schools which sent up candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of schools which sent up candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of schools which sent up candidates.	Number of candidates	Number passed.	Number of schools which sent up candidates.	Number of candidates	Number passed.	Number of schools which sent up candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of schools which sent up candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of schools which sent up candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Tahsili and parganá	25	101		17	46		40	138		27	78		32	184		11	24		10	17		29	125		191	663	
Halkabandi ...	7	21	38	10	18	18	26	40	97	37	66	29	48	120	42	5	5	15	1	1	3	..	...	28	134	280	270
Inferior zila ...	...	..		...			...	...		1	9		2	10		...	..		..	.		..	..		3	19	
Private schools and teachers.	1	9	4	2	9	..	1	6	5	..	...	...	5	27	1	.	..	...	...	..	...	4	5	2	13	56	12
Total ...	33	131	42	29	73	18	67	184	102	65	153	29	87	300	43	16	29	15	11	18	3	33	130	30	341	1,018	282

Note.—As the intention of the orders of the Government on the subject of this examination had been misunderstood, the results first published have been cancelled, and those now given will be found to be more favourable to the schools than the figures given in the committees' reports.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

57. The general results of the examination are shown in the schedule below :—

	Number of Candidates.					Number Passed.				Percentage of passed.	Failed in.				Percentage of failure.
	Religion.		Language								Language.				
	Hindu.	Musalmán.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		Hindi.	Urdu.	History, geography and natural science.	Mathematics.	
Meerut	96	26	33	89	122	6	19	13	38	31·1	...	33	35	69	37·4
Rohilkhand ...	46	18	6	58	64	2	11	5	18	28·1	...	11	36	29	40·1
Agra	176	2	172	6	178	41	41	15	97	54·4	2	...	24	71	18·1
Allahabad ...	137	16	124	29	153	9	17	3	29	18·9	35	9	83	114	52·7
Benares	251	22	231	42	273	7	21	14	42	15·3	83	16	132	208	53·6
Jhánsi	29	...	29	...	29	12	3	...	15	51·8	1	...	3	13	19·5
Kumaun	18	...	18	...	18	...	3	...	3	16·8	11	...	10	15	66·6
Oudh	96	29	30	95	125	4	12	12	28	22·4	1	36	41	86	43·7
Private students ...	22	34	13	43	56	6	6	...	12	21·4	8	6	23	34	42·2
Total ...	871	147	656	362	1,018	87	133	62	282	27·7	141	111	387	639	41·1
Total 1876-77 ...	799	80	683	196	879	18	105	158	281	31·97	327	98	189	495	42·39

The superiority of the boys of the Agra division is very marked. The examination has no doubt brought out the cleverest boys, but I cannot regard it, considering the circumstances, as a trustworthy test of the teaching work of the past year, or of the knowledge acquired by the boys in that time. The results of the next examination will be more satisfactory in this respect. The report of Mr. Harrison, who managed this examination, has been separately submitted to the Government. It supplies further information which need not be given here, and suggests some modifications of the present scheme which will be considered hereafter.

58. *Middle English schools.*—The following is the detail of attendance and cost of the inferior zila schools which belong to this subdivision :—

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Number.	School.	Roll, 1876-77.	Roll, 1877-78.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.
			Hindu.	Musalmán.	Christian.	Total.		
								Rs.
1	Sahárunpur ...	88	80	17	...	97	78·22	3,505
2	Muzaffarnagar ...	78	71	11	...	82	75·19	3,920
3	Bulandshahr ...	106	82	14	1	97	92·23	3,481
4	Bijnor ...	122	90	22	...	112	96·48	3,455
5	Budaun ...	104	67	15	...	82	79·34	3,916
6	Mainpuri ...	100	96	4	...	100	86·68	3,739
7	Etah ...	114	85	11	...	96	92·90	3,700
8	Fatehpur ...	93	76	19	...	95	78·00	3,230
9	Hamírpur ...	71	43	15	...	58	48·86	2,997
10	Kálpi ...	71	56	13	...	69	62·60	3,425
11	Jhánsi ...	106	72	11	...	83	75·66	2,049
12	Lalitpur ...	116	50	11	30	91	87·12	3,357
13	Bareilly ...	87	76	16	...	92	82·61	3,090
	Total ...	1,256	944	179	31	1,154	1,033·89	43,364
	Total 1876-77 ...	...	1,200	273	17	1,490	1,301·8	52,392

OUDH.

	Schools.	Roll, 1876-77.	Roll, 31st March, 1878.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.
			Hindu.	Musalmán.	Others.	Total.		
								Rs
1	Kakori ...	74	15	8	...	23	46	1,048
2	Daryabad ...	112	37	6	...	43	76	1,580
3	Radauli ...	109	17	19	...	36	70	1,485
4	Haidargarh ...	110	43	10	...	53	83	1,405
5	Fatehpur ...	100	32	8	...	40	58	1,400
6	Zaidpur ...	147	12	50	...	62	91	1,507
7	Purwa ...	146	68	6	...	74	116	1,911
8	Biswan ...	146	39	10	...	49	112	1,726
9	Mallanpur ...	104	56	10	...	66	73	1,006
10	Shahabad ...	150	73	27	...	100	117	2,093
11	Bilgram ...	151	51	52	...	103	118	1,564
12	Sandila ...	119	34	46	...	80	88	1,405
13	Mallawan ...	160	87	2	...	89	124	1,280
14	Muhamdi ...	142	67	22	...	89	92	1,722
15	Akbarpur ...	132	33	13	...	46	87	1,585
16	Tanda ...	105	64	16	...	80	72	1,541
17	Ajodhya ...	100	39	1	...	40	68	1,350
18	Utraula ...	119	36	26	...	62	67	1,555
19	Colonelganj ...	112	43	22	...	65	70	1,203
20	Jais ...	103	37	33	...	70	74	1,912
	Total ...	...	883	387	...	1,270	1,702	30,228
	Total 1876-77 ...	2,441	1,599	841	...	2,441	1,965	30,614

The number of these schools in the North-West Provinces has been reduced by one in consequence of the elevation of the Meerut school to the superior grade. The falling off in the attendance does not require any further explanation from me. The following remarks are taken from the headmasters' reports condensed by the inspectors:—

Saháranpur.—The number on the roll has risen from 88 to 97, and the average daily attendance from 72 to 78. The fee receipts have increased from Rs. 180 to Rs. 212. Five boys went up for the middle class examination, two of whom passed and gained scholarships. They have joined a higher school to study for the entrance examination of the university. The results of the examination of the lower classes show a decided improvement, and the condition of the school is generally satisfactory. The district school committee observe that the school has suffered a great loss by the transfer of its headmaster, M. Bishumbar Nath, to Kálpi, but that his successor, M. Wajih-ud-din, seems to be an able man and to do his duty properly.

Boarding-house.—There are 32 boarders, 21 of whom support themselves. The boys complain that the large room in which they study is open to all the winds, and the headmaster says that a surrounding wall is necessary in order that the boarders may be kept under proper control.

Muzaffarnagar.—The number of students at the end of the last official year was 82 against 78 in the preceding year, but the average daily attendance has fallen from 82 to 75. Three boys passed the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, one of whom gained a scholarship. All three have joined the Agra college school. The masters have worked well. Four candidates passed in August last the entrance examination of Roorkee college, where they are now prosecuting their studies.

Boarding-house.—There are 40 boarders, 28 of whom are scholars, accommodated in a rented house which does not appear to be large enough for the number, or well suited for the purpose. A new building is urgently needed.

Bulandshahr.—Two boys passed the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination. The headmaster says:—"The raising of the rates of fees will have a wholesome effect in deterring boys who come for an experiment from joining the school."

Bijnor.—The numbers have decreased, but the average daily attendance has not fallen off and the lower classes are well filled. The results of the middle class examination are satisfactory, only one boy having failed out of seven candidates. Three who passed in the first division have joined high schools. The new boarding-house opened in October has 26 inmates; and the headmaster regrets that the building is not larger, as there is "a great demand and liking for the institution." Cricket and other games are encouraged. Mr. Colvin, the collector, takes great interest in the school. Of the 19 scholarships attached to the school eight are given by the municipal committee.

The president and secretary of the district school committee, Mr. A. Colvin, observes that the success of the school reflects great credit on M. Vazír Ahmad, B.A.,

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

the headmaster, and his staff, and the commissioner remarks that the school is pretty sure to flourish when the chief district officer takes such evident interest in its progress, as the native gentlemen are certain to follow the lead thus given.

Budaun.—This school was reduced from the superior grade on the 1st of January, 1877. The attendance has declined, partly owing to this reduction and partly to the order regarding admission. The inspector says:—"I myself am of opinion that this effect is only temporary. As soon as boys find out that they cannot gain admission to an English school until they have made certain progress in the vernacular they will go to tahsíli shools first to attain the required standard. The substitution also of the vernacular for English as a medium of examination in certain subjects will show them the advantage of being well-grounded in their own language before entering on the zila school course. For a time, however, our English schools will suffer, as small lower classes now indicate small upper ones hereafter." The school did very creditably in the middle class examination, five boys having passed in the 1st division, of whom three gained scholarships, and four others in the 2nd division. The three scholars have joined the higher schools of Bareilly and Sháhjahánpur. The boarding-house has 14 inmates—all stipendiaries. The headmaster speaks of the interest taken in the school by Mr. Sandys, the collector, who during the past year has appointed two teachers and two students as muharrirs, and admitted two students into his office as apprentices.

The secretary to the district school committee says in his annual report that the results of the middle class examination testify to the excellence of the instruction imparted by the headmaster.

Mainpuri.—There is a decided improvement in the teaching. All the four students of the 1st class passed the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, one in the 1st division and three in the second. Notwithstanding the increased fee rates, the roll on the 31st of March showed no falling off. The boarding-house has 26 inmates, 17 of whom are scholars.

Etah.—The forward condition of this school reflects credit on the headmaster, Baboo Chura Mal, and his staff. Five boys went up for the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, and all passed in the 1st division, three getting scholarships: these three were boarders. Four of the passed candidates have gone to higher schools The inspector's examination was satisfactory. The boarding-house, with 24 inmates, of whom 11 are scholars, is growing in popularity.

Fatehpur.—The number on the roll and the average attendance are much the same as they were last year, being respectively 95 and 78 against 93 and 78. At the middle class examination the students did remarkably well. Three candidates were sent up, all of whom passed, two in the 1st division and one in the 3rd. The other classes were examined by the inspector, who records that the school maintains its efficiency and does credit to the headmaster and his staff.

Boarding-house.—There are 26 inmates, of whom 11 receive scholarships. New quarters are constructing, and will, it is hoped, be ready for occupation before the rains.

Hamírpur.—The number on the roll and the average attendance have declined from 71 and 64 per cent. to 58 and 46 per cent. This fall appears to be owing to the high price of grain, the raising of the fees, and the transfer of several Government servants whose sons attended the school. The headmaster says that the average daily attendance was less than it otherwise would have been in consequence of fever and ague which were prevalent during the greater part of the year. There was no 3rd class last year, but a small one has since been formed. The inspector examined the school in February.

Boarding-house.—There were four inmates, all of whom support themselves. Notwithstanding the loss of 50 in the total attendance of the three zila schools of the Jhánsi division, which is owing to the prevailing scarcity and to the increase of the rates of tuition fees, it is satisfactory to find that the average daily attendance is on the whole much the same as it was last year. Ten students went up for the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination. None gained certificates, but seven passed for promotion by the reduced standard, and three remained in the 3rd division. This unfavourable result is attributed by the inspector partly to the incompetence of the teachers, and the unsystematic way in which promotions are generally made, and partly to the novelty of the test and the suddenness with which it surprised the students.

Kálpi—The average daily attendance has risen from 57·7 to 62·6, while the total cost per pupil has fallen from Rs. 60·67 to Rs. 54·70. The late headmaster omitted to introduce some of the prescribed books into the course of studies and took no care to provide the boys with the books ordinarily required. In spite of these irregularities the school sent up five candidates for the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, three of whom passed in the 2nd division by the reduced standard and obtained promotion.

The boarding-house has 13 inmates, six of whom receive scholarships, and is well conducted.

Jhánsi.—The average daily attendance has decreased from 85·7 to 75·6, and the cost per head has consequently increased from Rs. 34 50 to Rs. 40·29. Two boys passed

the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination in the 2nd division, one of whom has joined the Agra college school. The result of the inspector's examination is far from encouraging. The tuitional status of the lower classes is fair on the whole, but the upper classes are deficient in almost all the subjects taught. The teachers are more in fault than the pupils. There is a complete want of system in the instruction given, and stricter discipline is absolutely necessary.

Lalitpur.—The average daily attendance and the cost per head remain much the same. The two boys sent up for the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination passed for promotion in the 2nd division. The result of the inspector's examination is very similar to that recorded last year. More pains have been bestowed on the lower classes than on the upper. The former generally did well, but the latter were deficient in all their subjects. The boarding-house is well kept up, and does credit to the teacher in charge, Chaube Purushottam Das. There are six inmates, one of whom, holding a halkabandi scholarship, is in the highest class.

Bareilly (lower school).—The lower school and two city branch schools act as feeders to the collegiate school, and appear to be doing their work well. The number of promotions from these schools to the collegiate school 5th class was 41. Owing to the partial withdrawal of the municipal grant one branch school, that of Beharipur, has been closed.

The inspector of the Oudh division reports to the following effect :—

These 20 schools at the beginning of the year averaged a roll of 122 per school. By the end of the year this average was reduced to 63. The total decrease in number of pupils is 48 per cent. A falling off in numbers was anticipated, as these schools kept up a good attendance mainly by the aid of free boys or of pupils admitted at a very trifling charge. It will be necessary to make considerable reductions in the teaching staff of these schools, or even in some of them, to abolish the English instruction altogether, if the present low attendance continues. The Government has called for a special report on these schools, and that report will show what the prospects and capabilities of each school are, that the Government may determine how many, if any, of the number should retain their English teaching, and how many should be confined to vernacular teaching. In the meantime it may be observed that the schools are costing Rs. 126 a month each on the average, and are showing only an average daily attendance of 56 per school, of whom 30 only are learning English, the remaining 26 being merely beginners in the vernacular. The classes in most of the schools have become too small fully to employ the teachers, and this alone is a reason for some curtailment of the expenditure. At the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination 37 out of 84 candidates from these schools passed, including those who passed by the reduced standard. Of the 1,270 enrolled, 883 are Hindús and 387 Muhammadans, or 70 per cent. of the former to 30 per cent. of the latter. It has been noticed that the Muhammadan element of the attendance has been poorer and less able to pay fees than the Hindu element in the middle Anglo-vernacular schools of the province; and relatively to numbers, the Muhammadan pupils have dropped off more rapidly from school during the year than Hindús. Unusually high prices and raised fees have led to the withdrawal of all indigent pupils from these schools.

In the printed memorandum of the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination drawn up for the information of the Government by the late Director of Public Instruction, all the schools except Purwa are in one and the same category of failure, and differences of performance are undistinguishable. By considering the promotions gained the performance of each school is clearly brought out, and schools which failed egregiously may be marked off from schools in which the failure was less conspicuous. Judged by this test, the schools of Akbarpur, Mallanwan, and Shahabad are much better, and Bilgram and Sandila better, than those which gained neither certificate nor promotion. In the last examination the standard was considerably higher than before, and the pupils had only six weeks in which to prepare for the altered test. The inspector, from a careful scrutiny of the marks, is of opinion that 27 boys would have gained certificates as against 9 in 1876, if the standard had not been raised in 1877. So far then as instruction goes the schools as a body have a good deal improved during the year. The instruction, though at present a little short of the middle school standard, as laid down in the North-Western Provinces, can soon be made to reach that standard if only the headmasters can maintain under the new fee rates a proper flow of pupils to move up to the middle classes. It is not bad instruction but bad attendance that will condemn the schools, and bad attendance is not a matter for which the headmasters can fairly be held responsible. Gratuitous education has been common in Oudh in all classes of schools ever since the establishment of an Education Department, and when people have been accustomed to an indulgence of that sort they resent its withdrawal as a hardship and an injury. The school least efficient in instruction is that of Fatehpur, the headmaster of which is not sufficiently qualified to conduct and supervise the English part of the teaching. In the Utraula school the middle classes are backward. The school of Ajudhya does not get on, because the people of the town taking no interest in the school, the masters have lost all energy. English education is not appreciated here, and only Hindi and Sanskrit can find favour. At

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Tanda and Colonelganj the teaching is fairly efficient. These two schools sent no candidates to the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination because the pupils would not pay the examination fees which were not formerly demanded. Akbarpur is really a well taught school. It has lost, however, about two-thirds of its attendance since the introduction of the new scales of fees. The tuitional state of the Jais school appears to be improving. The instruction at Mallanwan and Purwa is reported to be thoroughly efficient, and only a little less so at Shahabad and Saidpur. The schools of Bilgram, Sandila, Biswan, and Haidargarh come next in quality of tuition, which at all these four schools is said to be "fairly satisfactory." The teaching at Radauli, Muhamdi, and Daryabad is said to be "only passable." At Mallanpur and Kakori the teachers have done their best, but the income of the former school is too small, and of the latter too precarious for a staff of proper efficiency to be maintained for the English teaching. The two schools last named are properly subscription schools departmentally managed. They will be converted into vernacular schools.

59. *Aided middle English schools for European boys.*—The following list shows the average daily attendance at these schools, with the amount of the grant-in-aid to each. All the schools have been inspected. They appear to be working satisfactorily and to deserve the State assistance which they are receiving. They give a sound education, so far as it goes, to a large number of European and Eurasian children whose parents would find it difficult or impossible to provide instruction for them otherwise:—

	Schools.	Roll.	Fees.	Grant-in-aid.
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Railway school, Saháranpur	34	689	480
2	Ditto ditto, Tundla	30	420	480
3	St. Paul's Orphanage, Agra	87	1,200	3,000
4	Ordnance school, Cawnpore	15	239	520
5	Memorial ditto, ditto	167	4,122	3,600
6	City free ditto, Allahabad	111	...	1,380
7	Diocesan school, Naini Tal	87	24,175	5,808
8	Fort school, Allahabad	19	657	600
	Total	550	31,502	15,868

60. The following is a list of private unaided schools of this grade:—

No.	Schools.	Roll, March 31st.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.
		Hindús.	Musalmáns.	Christians.	Total.		
							Rs.
1—7	Cawnpore, seven subscription schools ...	144	27	...	171	148	1,909
8	Pilibhít, endowed school	123	59	6	188	170	2,839
9	Bareilly, mission boys' school	60	20	16	96	80	934
10	Budaun, subscription school, Sahaswán ...	32	10	...	42	36	407
11	Aligarh, ditto, Atrauli... ...	33	9	...	42	32	574
12—14	Gházipur, three subscription schools... ...	87	22	...	109	87	763
15—16	Two schools, Bijnor	56	51	21	128	109	1,440
26	Ten private and subscription schools, Benares ...	...	...	...	1,766	...	...
	Total ...	535	198	43	2,542	662	8,866

The Education Department has nothing to do with these schools, and it is difficult to obtain complete and correct returns. I doubt whether the Benares schools are properly entered in this class. Some 600 of their pupils are girls, the great majority of whom are in all probability in the primary classes.

In Oudh there appears to be only one school of this class.

The S. P. G. mission school at Bánda does not appear in this list. The district committee think that it deserves a grant-in-aid, which has been more than once unsuccessfully applied for.

61. *Superior oriental schools.*—There are two schools of this class aided by the State. They are both in Gházipur: one, the Chashma-i-Rahmat, is under the management of a Musalmán scholar, and is chiefly attended by Musalmáns; and the other is an oriental department attached to the Victoria school. As higher oriental schools they are both doing well, and deserve the grants they receive.

62. *Superior English, or High, Schools.*—The following tables contain the statistics of the schools of this class in the North-West Provinces and Oudh :—

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

No.	Schools.	Roll, 1876-77.	Roll, 1877-78, 31st March. Hindu.	Musalmán.	Christian.	Total	Average daily attendance.	Cost.
								Rs.
1	Benares ...	302	254	21	...	275	252·44	13,549
2	Agra ...	356	310	115	...	425	356·80	22,271
3	Bareilly ...	188	131	26	7	164	164·55	21,507
4	Allahabad ...	560	335	85	3	423	438·00	13,599
5	Etáwah ...	259	230	13	...	243	234·38	11,151
6	Moradabad ...	155	135	14	...	149	139·90	11,715
7	Mirzapur ...	153	100	15	...	115	108·42	8,693
8	Aligarh ...	191	191	22	5	218	176·17	9,822
9	Sháhjahánpur ...	133	81	39	...	120	105·71	7,068
10	Cawnpore ...	288	257	17	...	274	241·33	9,146
11	Muttra ...	257	207	16	...	223	215·98	7,492
12	Farukhabad ...	180	143	9	2	154	123·47	6,252
13	Bánda ...	138	100	29	2	131	121·30	6,039
14	Meerut ...	234	220	38	3	261	241·93	5,429
	Total ...	3,394	2,694	459	22	3,175	2925·38	1,53,733
	Total, 1876-77 ...	...	2,655	472	33	3,160	2684·7	1,55,224

OUDH.

No.	Schools.	Roll, 1876-77.	Roll, 1877-78, 31st March. Hindu.	Musalmán.	Christian.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Cost.
								Rs.
1	Bára Banki ...	118	61	36	2	99	98	4,486
2	Unáo ...	195	106	35	1	142	170	4,434
3	Sitápur ...	119	81	37	...	118	103	3,938
4	Hardoi ...	130	86	28	1	115	112	4,996
5	Lakhimpur ...	138	85	11	...	96	102	3,892
6	Fyzabad ...	282	235	50	5	290	252	11,813
7	Gonda ...	163	112	18	...	130	127	4,429
8	Bahraich ...	182	85	36	4	125	127	4,638
9	Rae Bareli ...	197	105	37	1	143	150	6,525
10	Sultánpur ...	167	117	26	2	145	125	4,882
11	Partábgarh ...	128	88	24	...	112	103	3,303
	Total ...	...	1,161	338	16	1,515	1,469	57,286
	Total, 1876-77 ...	1,819	1,371	429	19	1,819	1,429	56,787

63. The following remarks are taken from the principals', inspectors', and head-masters' reports:—

Benares.—This school is under the supervision of the principal of the college, and the pupils are accommodated in the college building. Thirteen boys passed the entrance examination, but none were placed in the 1st division. The officiating principal says:—"Better results were expected, but apparently the examiners have been more exacting in this year than in former years, at least in regard to the knowledge of English. That the class was ably and industriously taught there can be no doubt." The 2nd class suffered in some degree from the change of instructors. Out of 28 boys 16 have been promoted. The results of the examination of the 3rd class are not satisfactory. Better results may be expected next year with due time for preparation. The remaining classes are doing well, but additional preparatory classes are said to be wanted, as many of the candidates for admission to the six existing classes have to be rejected, and of those that are taken in, many come with a vitiated pronunciation, and otherwise inefficiently prepared.

The boarding-house continues to be as popular and as well attended as in former years. Almost all the boarders in the school classes were promoted. Their health and conduct were good, and there were no complaints of any kind.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Agra.—The principal says:—"Turning to the school department, I am glad to be able to speak hopefully. In every respect it is thriving. Ably managed by our headmaster, Mr. Statham, it has during the last few years increased enormously in numbers. A few weeks ago there were nearly 500 boys on the rolls; but failing to obtain the extra teachers for whom I applied, I have been obliged to ask the headmaster to thin those classes which had become unmanageably large. This I have done much against my will. I am aware that a collegiate school is intended for secondary rather than for primary education. Still, unless we have large school classes, we cannot hope for large college classes; and if, to render the upper classes more manageable, we divide them into sections, and consequently have to get rid of the lowest classes, we run the risk of weakening those upper classes hereafter by driving the youngest boys to other schools, which having once entered they will be unwilling to leave. I have expressed my opinion before, but perhaps I may be allowed to repeat it, that if Government cannot provide for the tuition of all the boys that are willing to come to us, it would be advisable that the aided schools in Agra should receive their grants only on the condition that when the boys reached a certain class, say that which answers to our fifth, they should be drafted off to the Government school."

Bareilly.—"The number on the rolls has decreased from 188 to 164 in consequence partly of the dearth in Rohilkhand and partly of the successful rivalry of the American mission school, where fees are lower and scholarships more plentiful. One student from the entrance class, six from the second, and a few from the lower classes have joined this school under pressure of poverty. The numbers will probably increase with the return of better times. The percentage of attendance is given as 96·06, which is very high. There is a small increase in the roll of the lower school. The entrance class was considered to be an unusually good one, but owing to the peculiar strictness of the university examination, and notably in English, only eight passed out of 20 candidates. It is noteworthy, that there was not a single failure in mathematics in this class, which is most creditable to the teacher, M. Kishen Lal, B.A. The third class worked hard and was well taught by P. Ram Narayan L., and M. Chheda Lal, B.A. Of 30 sent up for the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination 13 passed in the first division, 14 in the second, and 3 in the third. The remaining classes were locally examined by the masters of the school with fairly satisfactory results. The boarding-house was well managed during the year, but the number of boarders fell, from the causes already mentioned, from 64 to 56."

The officiating inspector of the Allahabad division says:—

"The superior zila schools of this division have all done well, Allahabad and Cawnpore taking a prominent position among the schools of this class in the North-West Provinces and Oudh; and Bánda, recently raised from an inferior to a superior zila school, closely following in their footsteps. I recommend the headmasters to your favourable consideration, and solicit on their behalf your permission to thank them for the faithful, zealous, and efficient discharge of their duties."

Allahabad.—"There has been a large falling off in numbers owing to the abolition of the oriental department and the raising of the scale of tuition fees. At the end of 1876-77 there were 560 on the roll, including the oriental department; for the year under review the average number on the roll was 502, with an average daily attendance of 438. Of the number on the roll 335 were Hindús, 85 Musalmáns, and 3 Christians. The number on the 31st of March was 423, in the upper school 148, and in the lower 275. At the entrance examination 11 passed out of 20 candidates, one in the 1st division, six in the 2nd, and four in the 3rd. At the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination 7 passed in all subjects and 9 qualified themselves for promotion. The three who failed were Bengalis, to whom the second language was a stumbling-block. The second and lower classes were carefully examined, with satisfactory results. The three lowest classes will be abolished, as there is not room for them in the main building, and discipline and efficient supervision can hardly be maintained when this part of the school is in a separate house. The mission and aided schools can supply elementary instruction. Boarding-house.—There were 38 immates, 31 of whom receive scholarships."

Etáwah.—"This school was inspected in August and again in November. Mr. Budden, the headmaster, has managed it satisfactorily and the work of tuition has been carefully attended to. As compared with last year there is a decrease of 16 boys in the English school, which is attributed to the recent order restricting admission; and it means, therefore, increased efficiency. For the entrance examination seven students went up, and four passed, three of whom were in the 2nd division. The boarding-house had 39 inmates on the 31st of March, of whom 15 were scholars. Their health has been good, and cricket had been kept up so regularly that the Etáwah eleven ventured to challenge and play the eleven of the Agra college. The Hindi branch school is in a satisfactory state."

Moradabad.—"No brilliant results have been secured, but a fair quantity of honest work has been done. The entrance examination results are not so satisfactory as those of last year, for though five boys passed, all were placed in the 3rd division.

This, however, is an improvement on former years. In the second class, out of five boys, only one passed in all subjects. In the third class, which went up for the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, seven out of nine candidates passed, one in all subjects, and the rest by a reduced standard. In the lower classes a comparatively small number passed, in consequence of the increased severity of the test. There is an increase in numbers, and the average daily attendance has greatly improved. Referring to the orders which restrict admission to boys who can pass an examination in their own vernacular, the headmaster observes that 'whilst placing a check on admissions, they have probably made boys think twice before resigning.' While in 1876-77 there were 132 admissions and 129 withdrawals, the year under review shows only 65 admissions and 71 withdrawals. The town, as remarked by the Director of Public Instruction last year, is anything but intellectually inclined, and the smallest thing is seized upon as an excuse for shirking the schools. There are 24 inmates in the boarding-house, five of whom belong to the oriental department. The headmaster has introduced lawn-tennis, quoits, and cricket, and says that the last is the game in which the boys take the greatest interest."

Mirzapur.—The inspector says :—"The results of the oral examination were satisfactory, and the school is manifestly in good hands. There is a falling off of 38 boys in the English department, which the headmaster ascribes to the introduction of a higher rate of fees. Of two candidates who went up for the entrance examination one passed in the second division. Of nine boys who went up for the middle class vernacular examination two passed in the first division, and three by the reduced standard in the second. History and geography and mathematics are at present being taught in the vernacular, in accordance with the new rules for the middle class vernacular examination, and I concur with the views of the headmaster, who thinks the change likely to prove salutary. It appears highly desirable that natives should be able to express themselves in their own language on elementary subjects of instruction, while it is not too much to expect from boys who intend to prepare for a university course that they should master the required English terminology in the two years intervening between the middle class vernacular examination and the entrance examination."

Aligarh.—"The average daily attendance for 1876-77 was 138·3, and for the year under review 176·1, an increase of 37·8. This improvement is very satisfactory, and would be alone sufficient to show that the school is appreciated by the Hindu inhabitants of the town. Five candidates were sent up for the entrance examination, but only one passed. The failures were principally in Urdu, three having failed in Urdu and one in English. Boys consider that a knowledge of Urdu comes by nature, and will not condescend to study their text-books, and their consequent failure is not to be wondered at. They might have passed if they had taken up Persian. Fifteen candidates from the 3rd class went up for the middle class examination, and eleven passed, two in the 1st and nine in the 2nd division. The failures were chiefly in history and geography. Boarding-house.—There are 63 boarders, 44 of whom support themselves. There is now ample accommodation, as the telegraph office has been made over to the school for this purpose."

The secretary to the district committee says :—"The zila school and the Muhammadan Anglo-oriental college maintain their high position. The former is ably managed by the headmaster (Mr. Platts), and appears to be popular among the residents of Koil, from which it draws a mixed class of boys. The number of boarders amounts to 70. The latter (the Muhammadan Anglo-oriental college) appears to be more exclusively appreciated by Muhammadans of the better class. The terms are considerably higher, and the distance from the city is much greater than that of the zila school. The relative position of the two schools is that of a healthy competition, and both meet certain wants of the community for which neither would be sufficient alone.

There is no doubt that the Muhammadan Anglo-oriental college is the result of a very important step of advance and of assertion of their position on the part of the superior class of Muhammadans, to which the noble energy of Sayyid Ahmad Khan, the secretary, has given concentration and success."

Sháhjahánpur.—Out of six candidates sent up for the entrance examination three passed, one in the second division and two in the third. The first has obtained employment under the Government, the latter two have joined colleges. Of the 11 boys who appeared at the middle class examination only one passed in all subjects, and six others by the reduced standard. Mathematics proved fatal to the class, though taught by the best mathematician on the staff. In the examination held by the headmaster and his assistants all the lower classes, with the exception of the 4th, passed satisfactorily. Some of the worst boys in the 4th and other classes who were refused promotion left, and joined the city mission school, where they were admitted, says the headmaster, into a higher class. The defection of these students as well as of others who pleaded inability to pay the increased rate of fees, combined with the restrictions on admission, have reduced the numbers from 133 at the end of March, 1877, to 120 in 1878. The boarding-house accommodates 25 inmates, 16 of whom hold local scholarships. More room is wanted, and the headmaster is endeavouring to get the building enlarged with the help of the educational committee.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Cawnpore.—The number on the roll has slightly decreased, from 288 to 274, the average daily attendance being 86 per cent., against 83 in the preceding year. The results of the entrance examination are most creditable to the headmaster, Babu Ramrup Ghose, B.A., and his subordinates. All the candidates passed, two in the first division, four in the second, and two in the third ; six of these have joined the Muir College. The results of the middle class examination on the other hand were disastrous : not one passed out of 14 candidates, and only six qualified themselves for promotion. The lower classes have been well taught and carefully supervised. The two lowest classes may with advantage be abolished, as the teaching staff is insufficient for the present number of boys, and elementary instruction can be obtained at lower schools. Boarding-house.—At the end of the year there were 24 boarders against 22 of the year preceding. Twelve of these hold halkabandi scholarships, and twelve support themselves. The building, thanks to Mr. Cornwall, the officiating collector, will soon be enlarged.

Muttra.—There is a decrease of 34 students. The headmaster, Pandit Kedarnath, laments the enhancement of the fee rates, and fears that both the people and the Government will suffer from the loss of education and fees respectively. The fees, however, have increased during the year, while the number of students has decreased. The Pandit disapproves also of the new plan of teaching mathematics, history, and geography in the vernacular, and thinks that much trouble and inconvenience would be avoided if the subjects were taken up in English. Three out of five candidates passed the entrance examination in the third division. Five out of 12 passed the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination in the first division. The inspector reports favourably on the school. The number of inmates of the boarding-house, 35 against 29 last year, notwithstanding the abolition of zila scholarships, speaks well for its popularity.

The secretary to the district school committee says :—"The school is a particularly good one, and has fully maintained its old reputation. The pupils were very fairly successful in examination."

The branch school in the city, which is inspected by the headmaster of the zila school, has also done very well. Five out of seven candidates passed the middle class examination, and great credit is due to Pandit Suchi Lal, the headmaster.

Farukhabad.—Some days before the inspector's visit the school had moved into the new school-house, a handsome and commodious building just finished. He examined four classes, and was pleased with everything but their pronunciation. The income from fees has risen, but the number of students has decreased by 26. The results of the entrance examination are poor, one boy only having passed in the 3rd division out of four. Five passed in the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination.

"The new boarding-house," says the inspector, "looked very comfortable and had 22 boarders, 6 of them self-supporters."

The secretary to the district committee says :—"The school has been generally successful in its working, and the new building is a very commodious one, though a play-ground (which might be had for a small sum) is much wanted."

Bánda.—The number on the roll has decreased from 138 to 131, with an average daily attendance of 121, or 84·6 per cent. Two out of five candidates passed the entrance examination, and seven out of ten passed the middle class examination, three in the higher and four in the lower grade. In order of merit the first and second places were gained by students of this school. These results are most satisfactory, and show that the school has made real progress during the year. The district school committee remark that great credit is due to Mr. Banarji and his subordinates. Boarding-house.—There were 17 boarders, four of whom received zila scholarships up to the end of December, and the rest Rs. 3 each from the halkabandi fund.

Meerut.—The status of the Meerut school has been raised, and it now teaches up to the entrance examination standard. Its first candidates were sent up in December, and one out of four passed. Of the second class, two out of seven passed the local examination. Eight students of the third class appeared at the middle class examination, and though none passed by the fixed standard, six were considered to have acquitted themselves sufficiently well in the second division to be promoted to the second class. The remaining two students who passed in the third division were promoted on recommendation. The school-house is not large enough to accommodate all the boys, and the two lowest classes are taught in a room lent by Pandit Ganga Ram. Boarding-house.—The number of boarders has increased from 19 to 25, all Hindús, for whom there is ample accommodation in the barracks recently built by the Government. A cook-room is, however, wanted.

64. The inspector of the Oudh division reports to the following effect :—"There is only one school, that of Fyzabad, which does not record a decrease in its roll of scholars. The total decrease (304) is nearly 17 per cent. of the total roll with which the schools entered upon the year of report. The decrease is due, of course, to the removal of boys whose parents have found the higher rates of fees recently introduced too high to suit their purpose ; due also in some measure to the charging of one rupee as a fee for first admission, an innovation by which the usual influx of scholars that

takes place in January was greatly diminished this year. The average number of pupils, all paying pupils this year, is 137 per school. The similar average last year was 165; but then there was a large non-paying element, 13 per cent., and another 48 per cent. who paid only half, or less than half, the now minimum fee, 4 annas.

Though the roll of scholars has decreased, the average daily attendance (the best test of the statistical progress of the schools) has made some increase, and at no time during the year, notwithstanding the scarcity and high prices, has fallen below 89 per cent. of the enrolment. The only schools in which the daily attendance has noticeably declined are those of Lakhimpur and Gonda. The rest have either maintained or exceeded their last year's average attendance.

The fee receipts for the year amount to Rs. 6,548. This is an increase of Rs. 828, or of 14½ per cent. upon the fee receipts of 1876-77. The new fee rates enforced since January have much to do with this increase. The cost of the schools has risen somewhat during the year, but the increase is debitable to the local expenditure. The average cost per school is Rs. 5,208, against Rs 5,162 in 1876-77. The total cost of educating each pupil is Rs. 39, of which Rs 34 is debitable to provincial funds, against a total cost last year of Rs. 40, of which Rs. 35 was the provincial share. The results for the province of the entrance examination, though not so good as in 1876, are better than they have been in any year except 1876. Judged by the aggregate results published by the university syndicate, the Oudh percentage of success is not a bad one, while the percentage for Government schools is even fair. The general percentage of passed candidates was 44; that for Oudh was 50·5, and for its Government schools 53·7. That the 11 zila schools should have passed only one candidate in the 1st division is noticeable, but not astonishing, considering that the Canning School and the 3 collegiate schools of the North-Western Provinces failed to do even that. For a place in the 1st division the examiners must have demanded a very high degree of proficiency, for out of 2,651 examinees only 172, or 6 per cent., secured that honour. The province of Oudh achieved the 6 per cent., but only by the help of five European lads brought up at LaMartinière and educated by Oxford and Cambridge graduates.

Though falling short of last year's success, the schools as a class have done very fairly in comparison with the schools of similar grade in the North-Western Provinces, and they are moreover cheaper institutions. Gonda and Bahraich schools, for example, cost together Rs. 9,000 a year; the Farukhabad and Sháhjahánpur schools cost over Rs. 13,000, and yet the latter pair of schools send up and pass no more candidates than the former pair. Even the costly school of Fyzabad is not more costly than Hume's High School, nor less successful in preparing matriculants. All things considered, the Oudh schools show fairly well.

Looking at individual schools, I note that the schools that passed no candidates in 1876, *viz.* Bahraich and Partábgarh, get some success in 1877. Bahraich passes all four of its candidates, though all in the 3rd division. Partábgarh passes two out of four candidates, one in the 1st division and one in the 3rd. The Hardoi school, on the other hand, which did best in 1876 with seven passed out of eight, takes a low position in 1877, with only two passed out of six. The Unao school does very fairly with four candidates passed out of six, and the Gonda and Sultánpur schools are not far behind, passing each three candidates. The Rae Bareli school does as poorly as any, with only two candidates passed out of 7, and both in the lowest division. The Fyzabad school shows a disappointing result, three passed out of eight (though all three are in the 2nd division), being a meagre success for the best appointed school in the province.

The percentages of failure were in English 39, in the second language 22, in history and geography 9, and in mathematics 18. The performance of the Oudh candidates was better than the average performance of the total number of students examined in every branch of study, and this shows that however disappointing the number of failures looks, the schools have not lost in actual efficiency.

Bára Banki.— This school, like others, suffered some loss of pupils on the introduction of the new rates of fees. But the daily attendance has not been affected by the loss to any appreciable extent. At the entrance examination two boys passed out of four sent up, one in the 2nd division and one in the 3rd, the other two failing in English only. This is a better result than in the previous year, when only one passed out of four, and he in the 3rd division. In the Anglo-vernacular examination the 3rd class of the school (15 boys) failed to do more than gain one certificate; still 8 boys passed by the lower standard for promotion, and these with the boy who obtained a certificate form a fair 2nd class for the current year. Rai Durga Prasad, the assistant inspector, who knows the school well and examined it just before the close of the year, considers it to be in good order. He speaks of the headmaster, Babu Hem Nath Majumdar, as a careful manager, under whom the instruction of the school is likely to improve, especially the English part of it, in which hitherto the classes have not been very well grounded. The percentage of attendance is 92 for the year, which shows that the attendance of the pupils must have been very regular and steady.

Unao.—With the exception of the high school at Fyzabad this is the best attended school in Oudh. On the 31st of December last it had a daily attendance of 181 out

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

of 197 on the roll. In the next month over 50 boys left in consequence of the enhancement of the fees, and at the end of March the roll stood at 142, with a daily attendance of 135. The school has made steady progress ever since Mr. Mutti has been in charge, and the progress will, no doubt, continue, for the teaching is efficient in all parts of the school, and the headmaster and his subordinates are popular and hard-working. In the entrance examination the school did better than it has ever done before, passing four boys out of six. The result of the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination was less satisfactory, as only five out of the nine boys sent up passed by even the lower standard for promotion.

Sitapur.—Within the first six months of 1877 there were four headmasters at this school, and in May cholera carried off two of the boarders, which much frightened and disturbed the pupils. The present headmaster, Babu Hara Gopal Sen, has carried on the school efficiently, and at the end of the year reports "no falling off in the number on the rolls, and the average daily attendance for the year improved." The assistant inspector has reported favourably on the teachers' work. Two students out of four passed the entrance examination. The third class did fairly in the middle class examination, four boys passing by the lower standard and two by the higher. The new boarding-house lately provided by the municipality at a cost of Rs. 2,500 is substantially built and suitable for its purpose. It contains at present only seven boarders.

Hardoi.—This school has for some years past been held to be superior to most of the zila schools in efficiency of instruction. This year out of 6 candidates for the entrance examination only two passed, and, so far, the school may be said to have lost ground. But in the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination it was far ahead of all the others. Out of 10 candidates 6 passed by the higher standard and obtained certificates, and the remaining four passed by the lower standard and gained promotion. All the classes are reported by the assistant inspector to be in good order and doing well. A new boarding-house is on the point of completion, but the space provided will hardly accommodate the 25 boarders already residing in temporary quarters.

Lakhimpur.—There is a decrease of 42 in the roll, and of 11 in the average daily attendance. About 24 per cent. of the pupils formerly paid no fees, and their exclusion under the new rules accounts for this decrease. This reduction need not be regretted, as the teaching staff was too weak for the former attendance. Two boys went up for the entrance examination and both passed. Of the six who went up for the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination four passed by the reduced standard. The poorness of this result is attributed by the headmaster to defective training in earlier stages of instruction, and the reduction of numbers which has now taken place in the lower classes will enable the headmaster to divide the work better and to secure a more effective fulfilment of the curriculum. The headmaster, Babu Mahendro Nath Datt, has devoted much personal attention to this part of the school, and the assistant inspector reports that the lower classes passed a satisfactory examination.

Fyzabad.—On the 31st of March last the roll of the school stood at 290, which is an increase of 20 upon the average roll for those quarters in which the new fee rates were not in force. The average daily attendance for the full year was 252, and this also is an increase of 20 upon the similar average of the preceding year. The entrance class did rather poorly, passing only three out of eight candidates, all, however, in the 2nd division. The inferiority of the class in English, in which five students failed, is accounted for by the neglect of the master who was in charge of it two years ago. In the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination the result is also poor, only two out of 28 passing by the higher standard and 12 by the lower. But though the school did not show well in these examinations, its condition is quite satisfactory as regards efficiency of instruction. The school is well taught and well managed, nor is it likely to be otherwise so long as Mr. Inglis remains in charge of it. A good boarding-house is wanted. At present some 20 boarders, with a master to look after them, are lodged in the Bahrampur Sarai, the rent being paid out of the fees.

Gonda.—The roll and daily attendance have dropped during the year from 163 and 131 to 130 and 127. When the settlement operations were finally closed in the district many Government servants and others who had relatives in the school left the place and took their families with them. The school lost some pupils in this way, and then more in January in consequence of the new fee rules, though fewer boys left on this latter account than was expected. The school did passably well at matriculation, three boys passing out of the 6 presented. The results of the Anglo-vernacular examination were as disappointing for this school as they were for most others, only 2 certificates being gained by 17 candidates, and about half the candidates failing to reach even the reduced standard. At the inspector's examination the results shown in the lower classes were "very creditable," and in the middle and higher classes "generally satisfactory for so early a month (March) in the school year." The headmaster, Babu Ram Mohan Banerji, B.A., from Benares College, has been in charge of the school for the last eight years. He is known as an able teacher by his former successes, and his subordinate staff are in good training under him. The quiet and order observable in the classes, and the progress made in all the new studies of the year,

are evidence of good discipline and of an every-day steadiness of work which is highly commendable.

The boarding-house contains 24 boarders, under the charge of the second master. The inspector has not reported on the remaining schools of this class.

65. *Aided schools.*—The schools of this class for European boys in the North-Western Provinces are four in number, *viz.*, St. George's, Mussooree; St. Peter's, Agra (both Catholic schools); the Diocesan High School at Allahabad; and the comparatively recently established high school at Agra. The Allahabad school sent up four candidates for the entrance examination, of whom one passed. St. George's passed four out of five. The other two schools passed no candidates. This of course is a very unsatisfactory result if the entrance examination be regarded as the test of efficiency. But I do not myself regard it in this light. These schools are giving a sound elementary instruction to pupils who would find it difficult to obtain it elsewhere, who do not want a university education, and are contented with such instruction as will help to fit them for the work and duties which they will soon be called upon to perform. The schools are useful, and deserve the assistance of the State.

One school, No. 17, has been added to the following list of the North-Western Provinces aided schools of this class for natives, as it now educates up to the entrance examination standard. All these schools, with two or three exceptions, are doing fairly. The managers of the least efficient schools have been warned that the continuance of their present grants depends upon their speedy improvement. The condition of the upper classes of these schools will to some extent be shown by the results of the middle class departmental examination and of the entrance examination of the Calcutta university, which will be given in their appropriate places :—

Schools.	*Roll, 31st March, 1878.*				Average daily attendance.	*Cost.*	
	Hindu.	Musalmán.	Christian.	Total.		Grant-in aid.	Private funds.
						Rs.	Rs.
1. St. John's, Agra, C. M. S.	227	46	41	314	276	4,453	9,461
2. Jay Narain's, Benares, ditto	419	76	28	523	429	5,400	9,538
3. St. Peter's, Allahabad, ditto	227	32	35	294	206	3,000	4,042
4. Meerut, ditto	160	132	25	317	232	2,400	4,212
5 Azamgarh, ditto	100	23	7	130	100	1,800	2,560
6. Jaunpur, ditto	108	11	1	120	102	1,800	2,948
7. Gorakhpur, ditto	189	50	55	294	263	3,000	3,390
8. Cawnpore, S. P. G.	175	18	7	200	217	2,400	5,595
9. Benares London Mission	362	55	7	424	313	4,800	4,769
10. Mirzapur ditto	196	43	12	251	156	2,400	4,876
11. Almora ditto	239	7	15	261	237	3,600	2,137
12. Gházipur Lutheran Mission	183	37	33	253	208	2,760	4,436
13. Agra, Victoria, subscription	248	38	3	289	267	4,200	5,100
14. Gházipur, ditto ditto	162	23	3	188	156	2,160	2,369
15. Bengalitola, Benares, ditto	181	2	...	183	138	1,200	1,681
16. Sháhjahánpur, American orphanage	10	7	185	202	143	2,640	2,808
17. Dehra Dún, A. P. M.	147	12	7	166	124	1,800	2,150
Total ...	3,363	612	464	4,409	3,567	49,813	72,072

The following is the list for Oudh :—

Schools.	*Roll, 31st March, 1878.*				Average daily attendance.	*Cost.*	
	Hindu.	Musalmán.	Christian.	Total.		Grant-in-aid.	Private funds.
						Rs.	Rs.
Canning school	433	106	13	552	459	10,110	12,590
Raja ka Bazar C. M. school...	194	74	7	275	220	1,800	2,697
Balrámpur school	129	11	...	140	101	1,560	1,771
Total ...	756	191	20	967	780	13,470	17,058

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Canning College School.—The principal reports as follows :—

"The entrance class results were not at all satisfactory. Out of 28 candidates ten passed, five in the 2nd division and five in the 3rd. In the five previous years the percentages of candidates passed were 44, 33, 43, 35, and 56 respectively, giving an average of 42. The percentage passed this year is 43, hence the entrance examination this year seems to have been less severe than usual. Canning College school is worse than the average in English, second language, and the total number passed; it is better than the average in history and geography and mathematics. Mr. Evans, the late headmaster, states that some of his best boys failed, while those who were inferior to them passed, leaving us to infer that his estimate of their relative capacities was correct, and that the estimate of the examiner must therefore be wrong: My inference would be the exact opposite; and therein, I think, lies one explanation of this partial failure. Mr. Evans had not actually gauged the capacities of his pupils. He had been too lenient and liberal in his opinion of them, instead of being what one requires to be, when examinations are concerned—critical and severe. The boys of the second class (the present entrance class) made good progress. In mathematics the class generally displays a wonderful facility in working problems.

"When Mr. Nesfield introduced his system of middle class examinations, I gladly availed myself of the opportunity these presented of having the work done in our third school class put to the test..... The examination of last year, however, was of little or no value to us in this respect. The Educational Department of the North-Western Provinces and that of Oudh had been amalgamated, and the Director decided that the system of in truction in force in the North-Western Provinces should be the standard according tos which all boys of the third class in Oudh should be examined. This would have been of no consequence had the scheme of studies in Oudh and that in the North-West been somewhat similar. But they were radically different. In Mr. Nesfield's scheme the boys were to have been examined in the history of England, algebra, and Sanskrit: these had no place in the North-West Provinces scheme. These subjects are not easy to a native boy, more especially when he is learning them for the first time. As therefore they were new and difficult, the greater part of the teacher's time and attention was devoted to them; but as they were eliminated from the examination the bulk of the teaching went for nothing. Another subject was omitted to which I attached much importance, and in which I had instructed teachers to practise their pupils frequently, *viz.* the reading of Urdu manuscripts of all kinds. They had been examined in this the year before, a file of papers having been selected at random from one of the courts and given to each to read in succession. As the file selected happened to be written in a hand almost illegible, the boys experienced the utmost difficulty in reading it, and only a very few came safe out of the ordeal. They worked hard last year to acquire skill in this respect, but as the subject was ignored, their toil and trouble in this also was in vain. According to Mr. Nesfield's scheme, moreover, the boys were required to answer the questions in mathematics, history, and geography in English; this made the acquirement of a knowledge of these subjects slow, but it was none the less sure: and as the boys were accustomed to read, write, and speak English on a variety of subjects, they were easily prepared afterwards for the university entrance examination. But the North-Western Provinces examinations in these subjects are conducted in the vernacular. These remarks will, I think, sufficiently explain the results. In English, notwithstanding that the questions were put from a reading-book and a manual of idiom in use in the North-Western Provinces schools—books which our boys had never seen—they answered well. Six out of their number obtained more than 50 per cent. of the full marks, 21 more than 40 per cent., while only two (out of a class of 49 boys) obtained less than 30 per cent. In the second language those did well who were natives of the province and had been for some years at our school, but most of the Bengalis (and these among the best boys of the class) were written in the list of failures. This was very hard on them; for their own second language, Sanskrit, was disallowed, and they were examined in Urdu, a language they only knew colloquially. In history, geography, and mathematics there was, as was to be expected, a general collapse.

The junior classes call for little remark. They are making fair progress.

In the oriental department there has been improvement during the past year. The following passage occurs in the Panjab University Calendar just published:—"The Maulvis and Pandits of the Canning College proved to be formidable rivals to the students of our oriental college, who, however, are determined to redeem their reputation next year."

The Raja ka Bazar school has passed no candidate for the entrance examination. The Balrampur school has passed one.

66. *Examination results.*—The 1st classes of the middle and the 3rd classes of the superior English schools are tested by the annual middle class Anglo-vernacular examination. The best pupils of the 1st classes of superior schools go up for the university entrance examination. The following is a memorandum by the late Director on the results of the former of these examinations. It has already been submitted

to the Government and orders have been passed upon it, but its reproduction here without statistical details appears to be appropriate :—

"1. Rules for the conduct of the examination, with schedules of subjects and mark-standards, having been published by G. O. No. 317A., dated 11th September, 1877, notice was circulated in the Government and aided high and middle schools that the new scheme would take effect in the December examinations of the year.

"2. This change of system, at rather less than a quarter's notice, was not such as to place the schools at a disadvantage, for the standard of proficiency was simpler and more practical than the old departmental test, and was well within the reach of boys who had not been too hastily promoted, and had been well taught in all subjects by competent masters during the year.

"In *English*, indeed, the requirements were increased by the addition of an oral test, but the local examiners were in general so lenient that the marks assigned enabled boys to pass who would otherwise have failed.

"In *Second Language* the demand was lowered by limitation of the choice to Persian or the vernaculars, which vernaculars the boys had studied, or ought to have studied, at an earlier period of the school curriculum. The result is that fewer boys failed in this subject than in any other. The omission of Sanskrit no doubt told against Bengali pupils, whose instruction in the vernacular of the country had been neglected, but the examination concerns the interest of the general public and not that of a small foreign section. It is also to be observed, with respect to the curriculum of the Calcutta university entrance examination, that the omission of Sanskrit in the middle class test does not involve the exclusion of that language from the school course. Sanskrit may be studied both before and after. The difference is, that boys who study Sanskrit must show that they know also the cognate vernacular at this period of their school career.

"*History and geography* were taken up in the vernacular instead of English; that is to say, boys who had acquired their knowledge of these subjects in a foreign tongue were allowed to express the same on paper in their mother-speech. There can be no doubt of the reasonableness of this change *per se*. In requiring knowledge of history, geography, and mathematics from the candidates for its examinations, through the medium of English without option, the Calcutta university not only encourages cram and sciolism, but discredits the vernacular as a vehicle of popular education, and thus bars to some extent its future development and usefulness. So far, therefore, the middle class examination is a protest against the error. As regards the result of this first trial of the change, it appears that exceedingly high marks were gained by the best boys, that is by boys who relied on their understanding, and not on their memory of the text-books; and a proof of the bad teaching which the old system engendered is found in the fact that out of 822 boys 598 were unable to reach the standard, notwithstanding the advantage of being allowed to use their mother-tongue, with ample time at their disposal to acquire the few technicalities involved.

"In *Elementary Mathematics* the standard was lowered with the express object of meeting the capacity of private students; but no permanent reduction in the requirements of the school curriculum, quoad the Calcutta university entrance examination, is intended. The class studies remain the same, though the middle class examination temporarily omits a portion; and the attention of headmasters to this point is very necessary. The remarks made above on the use of the vernacular in history and geography, instead of English, apply to this subject with added force; and with reference to results it may be remarked that the failure in mathematics, in which the technicalities are far more numerous and difficult than in history and geography, was less conspicuous than in the latter.

"3. The abstract results of the examination are given in the following table:—

Classes of school, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Number of schools.	Number of boys examined.	Passed.	Fail.	Detail of failure.				Percentage of passed boys.	Percentage of actual to possible failure.
					English.	Second language.	History and Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.		
Government high schools ...	25	379	63	316	166	165	246	209	16	51
Ditto middle " ...	28	132	24	108	88	52	83	68	18	55
Aided high " ...	19	249	11	238	162	175	216	198	4	74
Ditto middle " ...	13	62	3	59	37	51	53	44	4	74
Private candidates ...	...	39	4	35	27	22	30	27	10	61
Total ...	85	861	105	756	480	465	628	541	...	...

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

"Mark-lists in detail have already been supplied to each headmaster. In these lists for high schools the boys have been placed in three divisions, of which the first contains the names of boys who have passed the standard and have earned certificates. The second consists of boys who have passed by the following reduced standard:—English, 30 per cent. of full marks; second language, 25 per cent.; history and geography, 20 per cent; elementary mathematics, 20 per cent., and who may be allowed promotion to the 2nd school class. Similarly, boys in middle schools who have reached this standard may advance to the 2nd classes of superior schools. The third division consists of boys who have not attained the reduced standard. The great majority of these betray great ignorance and carelessness, and should either not have been promoted into the class last year, or have been more regularly and better taught than they have been. Their translation papers, for example, in most cases show that the teaching of English idiom has been neglected. All these boys should be kept back for a year's further instruction on improved principles. Nevertheless, to avoid harshness in dealing with aided schools, intimation has been given that the cases of individuals who, though they have thus failed, may, in the opinion of the headmasters, be promoted without disadvantage to the interests of the schools, may be referred for re-consideration.

"4. This important subject of promotion, with reference to the novelty of the present test, was specially brought to the notice of the headmasters in this office circular No. 49, dated 14th December, 1877. Another object of that circular was to check the practice, which has already been attempted in certain schools, of admitting boys from other schools, where they have either shirked or failed in the middle class examination, into the 2nd class by anticipation or by arrangement. In the case of Government schools any attempt of this sort to defeat the intention of the examination will be treated with severity, and in aided schools will imperil the permanence of the grant-in-aid."

I have already said that under the altered circumstances of this examination, the sudden change of subjects and language, and the enhancement of the standard, any attempt to compare the results with those of former years would be fallacious. There is, however, reason to believe that at the close of the present year the new scheme will be shown to be an improvement on the old, and that with due time for preparation a fair proportion of the candidates will be found qualified.

67. *Middle class scholarships.*—Forty scholarships of Rs. 4 per mensem are awarded to the boys who pass best in this examination. The following is the distribution list according to inspectional divisions:—

Meerut	9
Agra	12
Rohilkhand	8
Allahabad	5
Benares	4
Oudh	5
	40

68. The following table compares the success of Government, aided, and private schools at the entrance examination:—

	Number of institutions sending up candidates.				*Number of candidates sent up.*					*Number of candidates passed.*					*Religious classification of passed candidates.*				Percentage of passed.
	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From aided institutions.	From unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From aided institutions.	From unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindús.	Musalmáns.	Others.	
Entrance examination—																			
North-Western Provinces	14	24	4	42	143	115	12	5	275	69	44	7	...	120	18	86	16	...	43·63
Oudh ..	11	2	1	14	54	30	13	2	99	29	11	9	...	49	9	36	4	...	49·49
Total ..	25	26	5	56	197	145	25	7	374	98	55	16	...	169	27	122	20	...	45·18

The number of candidates in 1877 was considerably greater than in 1876, but the number who passed is less. The percentage of successful candidates has fallen for the North-Western Provinces from 63·91 to 43·63, and for Oudh it has also slightly declined. Still the percentage is higher than that of Bengal and of the total area over which the examination extends. The total results are not discreditable, though they are far from being as good as usual.

The following exhibits the details school by school :—

Schools	Number of candidates.	Number passed. I.	II.	III.	Total.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.					
Government Schools.					
Benares	36	...	7	6	13
Agra	14	...	7	1	8
Bareilly	20	...	4	4	8
Allahabad	20	1	6	4	11
Etáwah	7	...	3	1	4
Moradabad	7	...	...	5	5
Mirzapur	2	...	1	...	1
Aligarh	5	...	1	...	1
Sháhjahánpur	6	...	1	2	3
Cawnpore	8	2	4	2	8
Muttra	5	...	...	3	3
Farukhabad	4	...	...	1	1
Bánda	5	...	1	1	2
Meerut	4	...	...	1	1
Total ...	143	3	35	31	69
Aided Schools.					
Christ Church School, Cawnpore	6	...	...	2	2
Memorial School, ditto	1	...	1	...	1
London Mission, Mirzapur	2	...	...	...	...
Diocesan High School, Allahabad	4	...	1	...	1
St. Peter's, Allahabad	8	...	...	...	...
Jai Narain's, Benares	16	...	2	1	3
Victoria School, Gházipur	5	...	...	1	1
Bengalitola Preparatory, Benares	6	...	3	...	3
Mission School, Gházipur	5	...	...	..	...
Church Mission, Azamgarh	3	...	...	1	1
Ditto, Gorakhpur	5	...	..	2	2
London Mission, Benares	2	...	...	...	...
St. John's, Agra	10	...	4	2	6
St. Peter's do.	6	1	2	1	4
Victoria College, do.	6	...	2	2	4
Muhammadan College, Aligarh	4	1	2	1	4
High School, Agra	2	...	...	...	..
Ditto, Fatehgarh	2	...	...	1	1
American Methodist Episcopal Mission, Moradabad	6	...	1	3	4
St. George's College, Mussooree	5	2	2	...	4
Mission School, Dehra	2	...	...	...	...
American Presbyterian Mission School, Saháranpur	4	...	1	1	2
Ditto ditto, Allahabad	3	...	...	...	...
Mission School, Almora	2	...	...	1	1
Total ...	115	4	21	19	44
Private unaided.					
Training School, Dehra	1	...		1	1
Wood's Academy	1	...	1	...	1
Mussooree School	6	4	1	...	5
Mufid Khalaiq School, Agra	4	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12	4	2	1	7
Grand Total ...	270	11	58	51	120
OUDH.					
Government Schools.					
Bára Banki	4	...	1	1	2
Unao	6	...	1	3	4
Sitapur	4	...	2	...	2
Hardoi	6	...	1	1	2
Lakhimpur	2	...	1	1	2
Fyzabad	8	...	3	...	3
Gonda	6	...	2	1	3
Bahraich	4	...	...	4	4
Rae Bareli	7	...	...	2	2
Sultánpur	3	...	1	2	3
Partábgarh	4	1	...	1	2
Total ...	54	1	12	16	29
Aided Schools.					
Canning College	28	...	5	5	10
Balrámpur School	2	...	...	1	1
Total ...	30	...	5	6	11
Private unaided.					
La Martiniére College	13	5	3	1	9
Grand Total ...	97	6	20	23	49

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

The Government schools are, as considering their advantages they ought to be, more successful than the aided and the private schools, but among the two latter classes there are several which have done very well. It is unnecessary to mention here the schools that have been most successful, as the figures given in the table are sufficient indications of merit. The details of failure are shown in the next statements :—

Schools.	Number of candidates.	Failed in			
		English.	Second language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.					
Government Schools.					
Benares	36	17	11	6	10
Agra	14	4	2	1	3
Bareilly	20	10	5	4	...
Allahabad	20	8	...	...	3
Etáwah	7	2	2	...	...
Moradabad	7	1	...	...	1
Mirzapur	2	1	...	1	1
Aligarh	5	1	3	...	1
Sháhjahánpur	6	3	3	...	2
Cawnpore	8	...	...	...	...
Muttra	5	2	...	1	2
Farukhabad	4	2	...	...	1
Bánda	5	3	2	1	1
Meerut	4	3	...	...	3
Total ...	*143	57	28	14	28
Aided Schools.					
Christ Church, Cawnpore...	6	1	4	3	3
Memorial, ditto	1	...	...	...	...
London Mission, Mirzapur	2	...	2	...	1
Diocesan High School, Allahabad	4	2	2	1	2
St Peter's, ditto	8	6	5	4	5
Jai Narain's, Benares	16	10	6	4	9
Victoria School, Gházipur	5	4	1	1	...
Bengahtola Preparatory, Benares	6	3	1	2	1
Mission School, Gházipur	5	5	2	1	...
Church Mission, Azamgarh	3	2	...	1	1
Ditto, Gorakhpur	5	3	2	2	2
London Mission, Benares	2	2	...	...	1
St. John's, Agra	10	1	1	1	3
St. Peter's, ditto	6	2	1	1	2
Victoria College, ditto	6	1	1	...	1
Muhammadan College, Aligarh	4	...	...	...	...
High School, Agra	2	...	2	1	...
Ditto, Fatehgarh	2	1	1	1	1
American Methodist Episcopal Mission, Moradabad	6	2	1	...	1
St. George's College, Mussooree	*5	...	...	...	...
Mission School, Dehra	2	1	1	1	2
American Presbyterian Mission School, Sahâranpur	4	1	1	...	...
Ditto ditto, Allahabad	3	3	...	2	2
Mission School, Almora	2	1	1	...	...
Total ...	115	51	35	26	37
Private unaided.					
Training School, Dehra	1	...	...	...	...
Wood's Academy	1	...	...	...	...
Mussooree School	†6	...	...	...	...
Mufid Khaliq School, Agra	4	4	2	2	3
	12	4	2	2	3
Grand Total ...	270	112	65	42	68
OUDH.					
Government Schools.					
Bára Banki	4	2	...	...	...
Unao	6	1	2	...	1
Sitapur	4	2	...	...	...
Hardoi	6	3	2	...	2
Lakhimpur	2	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	8	5	1	1	...
Gonda	6	3	3	1	2
Bahraich	4	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	7	3	3	1	3
Sultánpur	3	...	...	...	...
Partábgarh	4	2	1	2	2
Total ...	54	21	12	5	10
Aided Schools.					
Canning College	28	15	8	5	4
Balrámpur School	2	1	1	...	1
Total ...	30	16	9	5	5
Private unaided.					
La Martinière College	13	2	...	...	3
Grand Total ...	97	39	21	10	18

* 1 absent. † 1 absent.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

In 1876 the most numerous failures were in English and elementary mathematics. In 1877 the weakest subject, next to English, was the second language. History and geography are learned by rote, and are therefore less formidable to Indian students. The percentage of failure according to subjects is shown in the marginal table.

	Percentages of failure.	
	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.
English	41	40
Second language ...	24	21
History and Geography ...	15	10
Mathematics ...	25	18

69. *First Arts Scholarships.*—Scholarships for success in the entrance examination are now awarded to those students only who pass in the 1st division. The number of those who achieve this success is at present, and will for some time continue to be, very limited. Seventeen students only from the united provinces—eleven from the schools of the North-Western Provinces, and six from the schools of Oudh—gained this distinction in the year under review.

SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

70. SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.—The number of students who passed the entrance examination of December, 1877, was smaller than in the preceding year, 120 having passed from the schools of the North-Western Provinces and 49 from those of Oudh, against 147 and 60 respectively in 1876; *i.e.*, a total of 169 against 207 were qualified at the beginning of 1878 for admission into the colleges affiliated to the university. Of these colleges there are now three only in the North-Western Provinces—those of Agra, Allahabad, and Benares. In Oudh superior instruction in English is supplied by the aided Canning College at Lucknow. The following table gives the returns of attendance and expenditure for the Government colleges of all classes :—

Colleges.		Number.	Roll, 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	Cost.	
					Provincial.	Local.
					Rs.	Rs.
General ... (1) Anglo-oriental		3	187	154·39	1,24,589	4,175
General ... (2) Oriental		1	364	329·86	18,461	...
Special ... Engineering and Medicine		2	289	288	1,87,794	...
Special ... Law Department		1	47	20·64	1,000	3,500
		7	887	792·89	3,31,844	7,675
Total, 1876-77 ...		6	826	715	3,11,641	3,655

The cost of the Thomason College at Roorkee was Rs. 1,65,114, and of the Agra Medical School Rs. 22,680. The grant to Canning College, with 196 students in all departments, was Rs. 14,890, exclusive of the grant to the school classes.

71. There is a decrease of 5 in the number of undergraduates studying at the three Government colleges. The restriction of scholarships to first class men is sufficient to account for this, to say nothing of the enhancement of the fees and the hardness of the times. In a more favourable year the number of students will increase, and we shall know that those who receive scholarships are men who will in all probability appreciate and profit by the higher education which a college affords. Hitherto many of the first year men, who gained or rather received scholarships, have been intellectually incompetent. Higher teaching was wasted upon them, and they held on to their scholarships and attended lectures only till they could obtain some employment that brought them in a few more rupees a month. The increase in the total number of students attending Government colleges of all kinds is due to the re-establishment of the law class in the Allahabad college and to an increase in the number of students in the Sanskrit College, Benares. The following statement shows the attendance according to creed :—

	Roll attendance.			
	Hindu.	Musalmán.	Christian.	Total.
Allahabad	71	8	12	91
Benares	424	4	1	429
Agra	28	2	1	31
Roorkee	89	35	79	203
Agra Medical School	28	57	1	86
Allahabad Law Class	40	6	1	47
Total ...	680	112	95	887

SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

72. *First Examination in Arts.*—The following table gives the particulars of this examination :—

First Arts Examination, 1877.

Colleges.	Candidates.	Number passed in First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Government.—					
Agra	14	...	6	4	10
Allahabad	16	2	1	5	8
Benares	26	1	4	8	13
Total ...	56	3	11	17	31
Aided.—					
Canning	16	...	3	7	10
London Mission H. S.	10	...	1	1	2
Unaided.—					
Private students	4	...	...	2	2
Grand Total ...	86	3	15	27	45

The general results of this examination are satisfactory as compared with the results for other provinces and with our records of former years. Of the total number of candidates examined by the university 31·98 per cent. passed. The percentage in the same examination was 50 for the North-Western Provinces and 62·5 for Oudh.

All the colleges have done fairly. Allowing one mark for a candidate passed in the third division, two for the second, and three for the first, the mark of merit for Agra is 16, for Allahabad 13, for Benares 19, and for Canning College 13. If the percentage of passed men to candidates be taken as the standard, Agra will stand first with 10 out of 14, or 71·4 per cent. ; Canning second with 10 out of 16, or 62·5 per cent.; Allahabad and Benares will be equal with 8 out of 16 and 13 out of 26, or 50 per cent. each. In Agra College three students failed in English, four in the second language, one in mathematics, and four in logic. In Allahabad four failed in English, two in mathematics, and seven in logic. In Benares the failures were twelve in English, seven in the second language, ten in history, five in mathematics, and eleven in logic. The class at Benares was too numerous for thoroughly efficient instruction and management by one teacher for each of the more important subjects, and if high percentages of successful students had been the object aimed at, half of the men would not have been allowed to go up. It has not, however, been the policy of this college to keep students from the test. The stupid and the conceited are improved by failure : the former are stimulated to redoubled exertions, and the latter learn humility and the necessity of hard work; whereas if they are refused the trial, they flatter themselves that they could have passed with ease, and are discontented and idle in the following year.

73. *B.A. Scholarships.*—It has hitherto been the custom to allot a certain number of scholarships to the students who obtained the highest places in the First Arts examination list, without regard to the division in which they passed. Thus at the beginning of the year 1877 senior scholarships were awarded to the first seven of the passed students of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, of whom six were in the second division. By the arrangements recently sanctioned these scholarships are restricted to students who pass in the first division, and have consequently been awarded to three students only, two of whom are from Allahabad College and one from Benares.

74. *B.A. Examination.*—The following table gives the detailed results of this examination :—

B.A. Examination, 1878.

Colleges.	Candidates.	Number passed in First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Government.—					
Agra	7	...	...	2	2
Allahabad	9	...	2	1	3
Benares	14	2	...	2	4
Total ...	30	2	2	5	9
Aided.—					
Canning College	10	...	1	4	5
Grand Total ...	40	2	3	9	14

Two private students also went up, one of whom passed in the first division.

The general results of this examination are much less satisfactory than those of the preceding year, when the percentage of passed men to candidates was 69·23 for

the North-West Provinces, and 75 for Oudh. This year the percentage for the colleges is 30 and 50 respectively. Still as the total percentage of passed men to the total number examined by the university in 1878 is only 29·82 against 50·17 in 1877, the colleges of the united provinces may be considered to maintain a respectable position, and the smaller percentage of successful candidates is to be attributed rather to the raising of the standard and the greater rigour of the examination than to any inferiority on the part of the students or less careful teaching. Allowing marks as before for each division, the mark of merit will be for Agra College two, for Allahabad five, for Benares eight, and for Canning College six. By percentages Canning College stands first, Allahabad second, and Agra and Benares share the third place. In Agra College four failed in English, three in mathematics, one in history, two in chemistry, and one in physics. In Benares College nine failed in English, five in the second language, nine in mathematics, six in mental and moral philosophy, and one in history. In Allahabad six failed in English, five in mathematics, one in physical geography, and one in physics. English and mathematics were, as usual, the most destructive subjects; the acquisition of a scholarly knowledge of so very difficult a language requiring on the part of the student great aptitude and intense application, and mathematics being a branch of study for which (contrary to the generally received opinion) very few Indian students have much liking or ability. The fewness of failures in history deserves some notice. This is a subject which, as at present taught, or rather learnt by rote, in our colleges, is utterly worthless in an educational point of view; and as students must obtain a minimum number of marks in it, they are left to master the two thousand pages of dry facts and dates by themselves; and this is the kind of work which they can do to perfection.

75. *Honours in Arts and M.A. degree examination.*—Candidates for this examination are, and for some time must be, very few. The students in our colleges are generally poor, and if they succeed in obtaining the B.A. degree they at once seek employment, and are unwilling, unless they receive scholarships, to spend another year in the careful study of some special subject. Agra College sent up one candidate for honours in English, but, in spite of the excellent teaching that he must have had, he was not successful. Allahabad sent up five men in physical science, of whom three passed, two being in the second division and one in the third. Benares sent up no candidate, or rather did send up one candidate in English who was not allowed to finish the first examination paper, as he had already taken honours in Arabic in the preceding year immediately after passing the B.A. examination. For the ordinary M.A. degree, which is not limited like honours to men who have not exceeded their sixth year after matriculation, there were two candidates, both in English, from Benares. One of these was prevented by illness from going to Calcutta; the other obtained his degree, the third son of an old Sanskrit teacher of the Benares College who has obtained this distinction. By these students, and not by our Bachelors of Arts, should our high education be judged, and it is to be regretted that they are at present so few. And here I beg leave to quote from the report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, a passage which well expresses opinions with which I most heartily agree:—"The successful students at these examinations," says Mr. Croft in his report for 1876-77, "are the highest outcome of the university system, and, so far as I have had opportunities of observing them, I have gained the conviction that in every way they reflect credit on the education which they have received. In moderation, in balance of mind, in stability of character, and in those allied qualities which Englishmen chiefly prize, I have found the honour students of the university to be in no way deficient. If the B.A. graduate is sometimes stigmatised as superficial and vain, this is owing to the slight, because multifarious, character of his learning. He learns many things, and nothing well. He is allowed none of those intervals of leisure which are essential to sound progress in any branch of study; he cannot pause to verify or reflect on what he has gained, for fear he should be left behind in the race after facts. Kept at high pressure during the whole period of his study, he runs serious risk of coming out at the end of his course an uneducated man. I do not mean that he is liable so on to forget the elements of knowledge which he has not had the time to assimilate. I mean rather that the process by which he has amassed these facts is something essentially different from education; while at the same time it leaves him in ignorance of his deficiencies, and causes him to regard the degree which he has gained as satisfactory evidence of culture. The honour student, on the other hand, is freed at once from the painful endeavour to keep his intellect clear amid the conflicting distractions of half a dozen different subjects. For the first time in his life study becomes a continuous and attractive pursuit. For the first time also he gains some insight into the nature of true knowledge, and finds how vast is the subject on which he has entered, and how small is the learning that he can acquire after a year of study. With knowledge comes humility, and in the process of gaining it after this fashion he finds time for reflection and inquiry, finds unsuspected powers developing within him, and learns steadfastness from the necessity of single-minded attention to his subject. These are the men who are truly educated, who will become the best citizens and the best servants of the State. It follows from the opinions here expressed that I set little value

SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

on the multiplication of petty colleges teaching to the first arts, and even to a higher standard, for such colleges will not necessarily increase the number of educated men. Bengal has shown itself capable of the higher education; and the chief need of the present day is the extension of that education to a larger circle of students. Education after the type of that for which honours are now given should be brought within reach of every candidate for a degree,—should even be made the condition of obtaining a degree. But this is a question for the university to consider. I will only here express my conviction that the present position of education in Bengal does not satisfy the aspirations of all those who have its interests at heart."

The remarks which I have just quoted apply with equal force to the united provinces, although we are at present so far behind Bengal in all that belongs to higher education. We should endeavour to persuade as many of our B.A. graduates as their circumstances will permit to continue their studies up to the M.A. examination; and the most promising men should be encouraged by scholarships which need not be confined to one single college. The Government already allows scholarships of Rs. 20 a month to the five best B.A. graduates who wish to read for honours. But these scholarships are tenable only at Allahabad; and students grow attached to, and proud of, their own college, and, having confidence in their own teachers, prefer to remain under their tuition, even though by this choice they forfeit the scholarships which they would receive at Allahabad. For students of physical science the Allahabad college certainly has many and great advantages, but for other branches of study a student may do better to cleave to his own college, and I think he should be allowed a scholarship gained by his position in the class list, even if he be unwilling to migrate. At present these M.A. scholarships are practically limited to students of physical science, and the higher branches of mathematics and *Literæ Humaniores*, European and Asiatic, are unendowed. It has been said that the colleges of Agra and Benares, with their smaller and less costly instructive staff, cannot take honour students through their course without injury to the interests of the undergraduate classes. This is a mistaken notion. The men who intend to read for honours begin the subjects of these examinations in their fourth year, and so come in some measure prepared to the special instruction of the fifth year. There are only four undergraduate classes; and an energetic principal or professor can easily give an hour a day, besides other occasional help, to his honour class without in any way interfering with his ordinary work; and it has been found that a student who has been well prepared in the B.A. class requires no more direct instruction than this, in addition to the use of a good library, direction in the choice and use of books, and occasional discussions on points of difficulty or interest.

I may here mention the name of Mr. Pringle Kennedy, second master in the Bareilly school, as having passed through the course of the Calcutta University with the highest distinction. Mr. Kennedy has headed or been near the top of every examination list. In the last B.A. examination he was high in the first division, and immediately afterwards he obtained first class honours in history with the degree of M.A.

76. *College reports.*—The following accounts of the progress or condition of higher education are taken from the annual reports of the principals:—

Agra College.—Mr. Deighton, who, I am glad to observe, sends in a fuller and more interesting report than usual, writes as follows:—"The results of the university examination were as follows:—Entrance examination—14 candidates, of whom seven passed in the 2nd division and three in the 3rd. F.A. examination—14 candidates, of whom six passed in the 2nd division and four in the 3rd. B.A. examination—7 candidates, of whom only two passed, both in the 3rd division. Honour and M.A. examination—two candidates, both of whom failed. Of the results in the two first examinations we have no reason to complain. In fact, looking at the large number of candidates who failed in the F.A., we may be justly proud that ten out of our fourteen should have been successful; and as it is in English that the failures are always most numerous, and have been especially so this year, it is very creditable to Mr. Thomson, our professor of English literature, that so much larger a percentage of candidates from this than from the generality of colleges should have come up to the required standard. The B.A. results disappointed me greatly. In English at least I expected that five out of the seven would certainly pass, and I had hopes even of the other two. They had been examined and examined and examined until I thought it almost impossible that a question should be set of which they would not at all events know something. Especially was this the case with regard to their subjects in poetry, yet when the B.A. papers were put before them they seemed to have taken leave of their senses. As myself one of the examiners, I speak with knowledge and not from hearsay. Asked to comment on the thought of a passage, they would analyse its grammatical construction, they would paraphrase it, they would give the context; and these or similar vagaries marked their papers throughout. Not one of the seven, in fact, did more than scrape through. But if the results of the B.A. examination were mortifying, those of the M.A. and Honours were doubly so. Both candidates should have passed, and one of them could have been very near the head of the list. In his paper on the drama, by far the hardest of all the six papers, he

stood absolutely first, and, looking it over, I felt proud that he should have been sent up from this college. But when I came to the paper in poetry, I found to my dismay that not only was he absolutely last, but he and his fellow student from this college were the only candidates that I could not pass. Whole questions, questions of mere 'book work,' and therefore requiring nothing but industry, were left untouched; and when, some days later, I enquired the reason of his neglect of these, I was told by him that he had expected the paper on the drama the first day, that on poetry the second, and that he had intended to get up what I have called the 'book work' the night before the examination..... Every year I am more and more impressed with the difficulty of dealing with native students. Tell them everything, do everything for them, and you shall find at the last that they are incapable of using the knowledge you have given them; leave them at all to themselves, trust to them to get up at home what it would be waste of time to dwell upon in the lecture-room, and you shall be met by excuses such as those I have quoted. B.A., and more especially Honour, candidates have reached an age at which they should be capable of showing some judgment, some knowledge of proportion, some discrimination between what is comparatively important and what comparatively unimportant; in my experience it is very rarely that any one of the three is ever shown. I will not go so far as to say that their absence is entirely due to our system of education; but I am certain that it has to answer for a good deal that is wanting in our students when they pass out from our gates to make such use as they can of what they have gained within them. In numbers we are pretty well where we were last year, and until we send up more candidates for matriculation we cannot expect any large increase. .... From the neighbouring zila schools we have not received many recruits; but I ought to mention that two students who passed the F.A. examination at the Jaipur College have been sent here to read for the B.A., the Mahárájá supporting them by liberal scholarships of Rs. 20 a month. His Highness has also directed that the same amount shall be allowed to all students of his college who hereafter may wish to proceed to Agra for the same purpose. And now that the railway has brought Ajmir so near to us, I hope that our higher college classes may attract students from that place also. The late Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Mr. A. C. Lyall, agreed with me that they could not do better than come here, and it was his intention, had he remained, to give orders accordingly.

"Our boarding-houses are more popular than ever. Among the inmates are ten minors, four of them under the Court of Wards, from Bulandshahr, Bijnor, Lalitpur, and Agra. They, like the rest, seem to be thoroughly happy; and the care and kindliness with which the superintendent looks after them should make their school life a very pleasant time to look back upon. There is, perhaps, no part of our educational system which I regard with such complete satisfaction; and remembering how at the outset these boarding-houses were looked upon almost as prison houses, I feel that we have done no unimportant work in dispelling the horror which parents then felt at letting their children out of their sight.

"In regard to the gentlemen serving under me, I have nothing to remark except that they continue to discharge their duties to my satisfaction. I should, however, make especial mention of Mr. Thomson, who last year joined us as professor of English literature, and for whose abilities and energy I have a very high respect."

Allahabad (Muir Central College).—Mr. Harrison, the principal, writes as follows:—"In the general department our numbers had advanced from 77 last year to 91 on the 31st of March, 1878. Our present first year class of 26 is the best we have ever had, and unless I am greatly mistaken, some of its students will distinguish themselves hereafter. Six who came from the Cawnpore school reflect no little credit on their previous teachers, and there are others who will successfully contend with these at future examinations. The other classes are fair: that of the 4th class, having received an accession of strength as well as numbers in five students who fell victims to the uncertainty of Calcutta university tests in January last, now has 14 on its rolls, and with ordinary fortune will do us credit in the next returns.

"We have again an honour class under Mr. S. A. Hill, the professor of physical science. Till lately it consisted of six, but one who joined from the Canning College has returned there to act as assistant professor. Of the five remaining three are from our own college and two from Canning College.

"Our success last year in the university examinations was not commensurate with my anticipations (of the B.A class at least); but judged by comparison with other colleges here and in Bengal was fair. It seems invidious to clear oneself by asserting that others have done no better, and it would be unnecessary were the Calcutta standard uniform; but an analysis of the returns for years past in these examinations, which embrace large numbers, and therefore ought to show tolerable uniformity, proves that this standard is eminently unreliable. It is impossible that in numbers embracing hundreds either the average ability should vary widely, or, again, that teachers should, so to speak, combine to be diligent one year and relax their efforts simultaneously in another. The irresistible conclusion is that the test by which the students are judged is subject to uncertainty..... And so I fear it must remain until some system is adopted analogous to that in use at Cambridge, whereby the moderators of one

SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

year are examiners in the next, and one-half the examining body remains unchanged in each successive year.

"In the F.A. examination we sent up 16 candidates, and passed in the first division two, in the second one, and in the third five, or a total of eight and percentage of 50. In the B.A. lists we had only three out of nine placed, which is just above the general average of all the colleges in the two provinces. Here I was greatly disappointed, because the class was not a bad one, and certainly not inferior to that of the previous year, when we passed the whole eight sent up. The class for honours in physical science, which consisted of five, had three students placed..... This class quite fulfilled our anticipations.

"We are fortunate in the number of our endowed scholarships, which are ample to supplement the Government ones in the present state of our classes. Other endowments will doubtless follow as the college becomes older and better appreciated by the native gentry. Already Nawáb Ali Asghar Khán, C.S.I., of Rampur has added a sum of Rs. 50 monthly, secured by a registered trust deed upon his estate, for the encouragement of Arabic, the disposition of which has lately been sanctioned by Government, and the careful attention shown to his wishes will have due weight in encouraging others to similar testamentary bequests.

"The new college building is making fair progress, and the lecture-rooms need only doors and windows, which are being delivered. The engineers hold out hope that we may enter in January next, but all depends upon their being able to finish the dome over the library, which is tedious work.

"I have only to add my thanks and the commendations justly merited by our present staff—Mr. W. N. Boutflower, Mr. S. A. Hill, Pandit Adityaram, and M. Zaka-ullah..... With such assistants any college ought to succeed, and if they remain our fortune is not doubtful."

Benares College.—Mr. Gough writes thus:—"I officiated as principal during your absence on privilege leave from the 19th January to the 5th [18th] March, and again during your absence on furlough from the 21st July to the 4th October, 1877.

"To treat of the several departments of the college in their order:—

"*Sanskrit College.*—The students of the Sanskrit College numbered 315 in February and 362 in December. This shows an increase of fifty students as compared with last year.

"Out of 362 students 127 devoted themselves to Vyákarana, to grammar, and the science of language. Mathematics and astronomy have engaged 80 students, law and prescriptive custom 53. Vyákarana, Jyotish, and Dharmaśástra have remained the favourite branches of study as in former years. Pandit Bálśástri's edition of the Káśikávritti approaches its completion. It appears in the *Pandit*, the monthly publication of the Benares Sanskrit College, and is a valuable contribution to grammatical science.....

"The increase of attendance attests the continued popularity and efficiency of the institution.

"*Anglo-Sanskrit Department.*—There were 29 students on the rolls in February and 39 in September. The work proceeded, as usual, under the careful and skilful tuition and supervision of Dr. Thibaut, the Anglo-Sanskrit professor, until the department was closed under Government orders on the 30th of September last. The pandits of the first class prosecuted their study of the history of European philosophy into the modern period up to the time of Spinoza. Pandit Kesáva Śástri has from time to time published instalments of his translation of Vatsyáyana's commentary on the *Nyáyadarsana*. It is a faithful reproduction of the book in plain and precise English. Pandit Dhundhiráj Śástri has continued to contribute to the *Pandit* his translation of the third and most important book of Locke's *Essay concerning Human Understanding* in Sanskrit. This and Kesáva Śástri's translation of Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge* have excited some little interest among the pandits of the old school, and serve to show how their favourite topics have been treated in Europe. If they care to do so, they can now compare the free handling with the traditionary and unprogressive discussion of metaphysical questions. Some physical science primers were also turned into Hindi by Pandits Keśáva Śástri and Kántánáth Bhatt.

"The lower and preparatory classes of the department made adequate progress under Pandit Gayádatta, the assistant Anglo-Sanskrit professor, and Babu Brajbhúshan Dás, English teacher.

"*English College University Examinations—M.A.*—Three students read for the M.A. degree during the year under review. Of these Babu Umásankar Misra took up English literature and passed. Babu Kedárnath Banarji also took up English literature. He is a man of eminent ability, and there can be no doubt that he would have done excellently in the examination, but he was held back from it by sickness. Maulavi Amjad Ali also read for [honours and] the M.A. degree in the same subject, but I regret to state that the registrar of the university did not permit him to appear in the examination, as he had already taken [honours and] the M.A. degree in Arabic, and the rules of the university do not allow a candidate to present himself a second time for the M.A. examination in a second language. There is every reason to believe he would have passed, had he been able to go up.

"*B.A.*—There were thirteen students in the fourth year or B.A. class in February. A fourteenth, Babu Sajívanlál, joined the college in April. One of the fourteen, Babu Nihal Chand, took up the B or physical science course. Another, Babu Mahendranath, took up optional mathematics and philosophy. Two, Babus Nanhak Chand and Prasannakumár Bhattacharya, took up optional mathematics and history. The class was a promising one, and I was therefore disappointed that only four out of the fourteen succeeded in taking the B.A. degree. Mahendranath and Jwalaprasad passed in the first division, Nanhak Chand and Sajívanlál in the third. There were nine failures in English, five in second languages, one in history, nine in mathematics, and six in philosophy. The pass marks for the B.A. examination have been raised from this year; and in regard to its B.A. results the Benares College still holds a good position among the institutions affiliated to the University of Calcutta I had, however, expected better results from the general intelligence and industry of these students.

"Of those that took the B.A. degree, Babus Nanhak Chand and Sajívanlál are reading for the M.A. degree in English literature. Babu Jwalaprasad is expected to join them shortly.....

"*F.A.*—The second year or F.A. class opened with thirty-four students at the beginning of the year. Several of these left the college either to find employment, or as unfit to proceed further in their studies, and there were twenty-six remaining in December. All of these twenty-six presented themselves for the F.A. examination, and thirteen succeeded in passing it. One, Ramgopal Maitra, passed in the first division, four passed in the second division, and eight in the third. Of the thirteen that failed, one, Manikchand, broke down in Persian only. Three only out of the six and twenty failed in mathematics, a fact that is creditable to Mr. Ramasankar Misra, M.A., the officiating professor of mathematics. There were ten failures in English, seven in the second languages, eight in history, nine in logic, and six in chemistry.

"*Annual examination.*—The first and third year college classes are no longer tested by a departmental examination common to all the colleges of these provinces. This test has been replaced by a college examination at the end of the year by the officers of the college.

"*Third year class.*—Five out of the six men in this class came up for examination. The sixth was absent on urgent private affairs. Gayaprasad stood first on the examination list, with an average percentage of 66·4 marks. Muhammad Hanif, who stood last, obtained a percentage of 46·4. Their knowledge of their text-books in the several subjects was extensive. A little more work at their lecture notes was the only desideratum.

"*First year class.*—The first year class contained twenty-three pupils at the beginning, and sixteen at the close of the year. Fifteen of the sixteen appeared in the examination. Krishna Rao Bhatt and Brahmáśankar Misra head the list with a percentage of 52·3 marks each. Anant Rám and Rámráj Singh close it with a percentage of 21·. Eleven out of the fifteen acquitted themselves fairly. The class showed themselves weak in history. It may be remarked that there is always a tendency in the first year students to put off as long as they can anything like hard work upon this part of the course. This is to be regretted, but is attributable to the nature of their text-book in history, Taylor's *Manual of Ancient History*, which compresses a vast range of facts into a very narrow compass. Since their promotion to the second year class they have been working strenuously and intelligently. This is the usual course of things.

"*Boarding-house.*—Of the boarders now on the rolls one is in the fourth year or B.A. class, three in the second year, and three in the third year class.

"*Concluding remarks.*—To speak generally of the work of the year. The lecturers of the Sanskrit College have taught with their usual earnest industry, and the efficiency and popularity of the institution as a seat of ancient Indian learning have been well sustained. A high formal and disciplinary value must be allowed to the work of the pandits. Many of the students are highly esteemed in the Indian community, and all are characterised by the simplicity and humility that accompany protracted exertions to master a definite department of inquiry. In the Anglo-Sanskrit department the work of modernising and liberalising those of the Sanskrit College students that could be induced to enter it proceeded steadily under Dr. Thibaut till the 30th of September last, when this department was finally closed. Dr. Thibaut's loss to the Sanskrit College is generally regretted.

"The English college has held a good position among the institutions affiliated to the University of Calcutta. From the ability and industry of the students of the B.A. class I expected better results than we met with. Mahendranath and Jwalaprasad, our B.As. of the first division, have done credit to the college, and the two B.As. of the third division are promising students for the M.A. degree. The first year class is usually a source of trouble and anxiety to the instructive staff of the college. At their entrance into the college they are still suffering from the high pressure they have had to submit to in order to get through the matriculation examination. They are, perhaps naturally, self-confident in consequence of their success; and thus, wittingly or unwittingly, they are too apt to offer a passive resistance to the

SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

efforts of their teachers to repress their confidence and to urge them forward. The students of the first year class of 1877 were attentive, if not industrious. Those of them that have been promoted to the F.A. class of this year are showing themselves alive to their responsibilities and exerting themselves diligently. Babu Balkrishnacharya pushed them on well when he acted as professor of English literature.

"The students suffered much from the heat and drought of last year, but the results are, I think, equal to the average of former years."

The only institution in Oudh that teaches beyond the entrance examination is the aided Canning College. Few colleges do better from year to year, but this year the principal is not quite satisfied with the results of the university examinations, his four M.A. candidates all failing, and his F.A. and B.A. candidates either failing or dropping for the most part into the 3rd division Two of the M.A. candidates took up Sanskrit and two English. All the nine B.A. candidates chose the science or B course. The alternative A course is not taught in this college. Of the F.A. candidates ten took up Persian and six Sanskrit.

The principal reports as follows:—

"The college numbers are effected by the fact that no new Government scholarships were granted to Oudh students this last year. This of course deprives us of many boys who might have come in from the different zilas to continue their studies, but who could not live in Lucknow and defray the cost of books, &c., without the aid of a scholarship. The first year's class averaged during the year 37 students. The numbers fluctuate more in this class than in any other. After passing the entrance examination several youths join this class, not with any fixed intention of pursuing an academical career, but rather because as students they are in a better position to hear of a suitable situation than if they were to remain at home, and these leave on the first favourable opportunity. On the other hand others join in this class well on in the year either from having only then determined to prosecute their studies for a degree, or after having tried other colleges before finally settling down in this one. I look upon this stage as the most important in a student's course; it is true that he ceases to be a mere schoolboy, and his own personal character forms a very important element in his prospects of success. It is here therefore that many who have been at or near the top of the list at the entrance examination have begun suddenly to deteriorate, while others have begun to show talent where it was least expected. Hence we devote more care and attention to the first year's class than its relative importance would appear to justify. The class under review is one of the best the college has ever had. With their regularity of attendance and industry we had every reason to be satisfied, and the proficiency they showed at the end of the year allowed the unusually large number of 24 to be promoted to the second year's class.

"The second year's class started with 18 students, of whom 16 remained at the close of the session. These are the students who passed the entrance examination of 1875, the results of which were very unfavourable in Oudh; not only did few of the candidates from this province pass in that year, but these few were placed low in the list. The material of the class was therefore at the outset of a lower order than we are wont to have in point of intellectual power. The students, however, were well aware of their own failing, and to their credit be it said that in the important points of regular attendance, constant application, and hard study they proved themselves second to no class that the college has ever had. In the first arts examination Canning College has done better than the average in every subject, and has passed nearly double the average percentage. As regards absolute results and comparative position, irrespective of the number of candidates, Canning College stands 12th among 30 colleges.

"The third year's class contained an average of 10 students. I cannot say that any of this number was distinguished for brilliant talents, but they certainly all possessed the more valuable quality of steady industry. Perhaps the brilliancy of talent, also, may show itself in good time.

"The fourth year's class began the year with 10 students, of whom 9 remained at the end of the year. By some mistake one of our ex-students was included in the number of Canning College B.A. candidates in the registrar's returns. There were, however, only 9 in the class. The percentages passed in the five preceding years were 52, 43, 41, 26, and 47 respectively, giving an average of 42. The percentage this year, being only 30, is a proof that the B.A. examination, as a whole, has been more severe than usual. The marks have been raised from 250 to 280 for the 1st division, from 200 to 230 for the 2nd, and from 166 to 180 for the 3rd, out of a total of 500 marks attainable. It will be seen that Canning College has done better than the average in every subject, and has passed nearly double the averages of other colleges. Our number of graduates is this year again higher than in any other college of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

"As regards absolute results, irrespective of the number of candidates, Canning College stands 6th on the list of 15 colleges, an improvement of two places on its usual position.

"The four candidates for honours were unfortunate. Two took up Sanskrit. The professor was obliged to take sick leave, and the result was that some small portions of their work were incomplete, and in these the candidates failed. They were

afterwards privately complimented by the examiner on the great excellence of the papers they had written. They were two of the most distinguished students the college has ever produced. Of the candidates for honours in English one was constantly engaged in teaching and had no chance; the second failed in philology, the minute details of which he had mastered, but neglected the more general principles of the science." SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

77. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.—This department comprises engineering, medicine, and law. The general statistics have been given under the head of colleges, and this office does not report upon the colleges that teach the two former subjects. Law is taught in the colleges of Allahabad and Lucknow. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Allahabad.—The law classes were suspended for nearly a year as the outcome was altogether incommensurate with the expenditure. They have now been re-established on a more satisfactory basis and with better prospects of success. The following account of this department is taken from Mr. Harrison's report on the college:—"The re-establishment of the law classes at the commencement of the present year is a measure fraught with much good to the province and incidentally beneficial to the college also. The High Court notification No. 35 of 1877, dated the 4th October last, the provisions of which will come into effect on the 1st January, 1880, renders it virtually imperative on the mass of candidates for pleaderships in the High Court and upper subordinate courts to attend lectures in some recognized law class, and our own is prominently mentioned therein. The requirement of having passed the F.A. examination for the upper subordinate grade, which is undoubtedly a judicious one for the credit of the Bar, will secure our general classes being filled, and though for a short time paucity of numbers will be an obstacle, yet there is no permanent cause why the law classes should not become self-supporting. As the education therein given is a professional one, much higher fees may equitably be demanded than in the general department of the college.

"The announcement of the re-opening of the classes was made too late for the full effect to follow, particularly in the vernacular class under the sub-professor; but there are forty students in the English class, and several were rejected as applying too late for admission this year. There are only six in the vernacular class; but this number is no test of the popularity of the class or of the competence of its lecturer, but is due solely to the cause previously stated.

"Owing to the suspension of the classes for nearly a year our students are not to be found in the lists of the High Court examination results as in the last and previous years. But amongst those who have obtained the High Court pleadership the eighth is Aziz-ul-Rahman, a former student here who gained a prize at the final examination of 1873. It is to be remarked that the first three on the list are students of the law class at Lucknow, showing the advantage of lectures over private reading. The lists for the upper and lower subordinate grades are not out."

Canning College.—The principal says:—"The arrangement for teaching law in Canning College was made in 1870, and it can be stated with confidence that the law class has done good work within the last eight years. One of its passed students is now a member of the covenanted civil service, another is an English barrister, and another is a member of the judicial service in the North-Western Provinces. Several of its former students have joined the Bar, and are thus helping the administration of justice in the country.

"The number of students on the roll at the end of last year was 53. There were two students at the beginning of the year studying for the B.L. examination, but before the year was over they were obliged to give up their law studies. Two students passed the law examination held at Allahabad in January last, and have been admitted as pleaders of the High Court. Of these, M. Sri Ram stood first on the list and M. Basu Deo Lal second, after a keen competition with more than 200 candidates."

78. EDUCATION OF MUSALMÁNS.—The Muhammadan Anglo-oriental college at Aligarh, open to students of all creeds, is the only important representative of schools established for the more especial education of the people of Islám. This college, as already noticed, is very highly spoken of in the district school committee's report. It supplies a great want, and is evidently doing its work well. Four students passed the last entrance examination and are continuing their studies for the higher university examinations. A professor of mathematics has been appointed (an M.A. in mathematical honours of Benares College), and when circumstances permit, the staff of the English college will be still further strengthened. The grant-in-aid has been slightly increased this year, and will, it is hoped, receive a larger addition in the coming year. I hope to visit the college shortly, and shall then be able to form a better judgment of its condition and prospects. I have no doubt that it will be found to deserve on an increased scale the liberal assistance and encouragement which the Government hitherto has most willingly given to this very interesting and important school. EDUCATION OF MUSALMANS.

Oriental departments attached to zila schools have already been mentioned. Only the four best of these now survive, and they seem to be improving. The schools abolished were admitted by district committees, inspectors, and headmasters to be utterly useless.

The aided schools of this class are doing fairly.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

79. GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—The following is a general statement showing the number, attendance, and cost of all grades of Government, aided, and private girls' schools in the united provinces. The Government schools are all of the lower or primary class. Of the aided schools in the North-Western Provinces five are middle schools for European girls with 359 pupils, four are middle schools for native girls with 445 on the rolls, and 128 are primary schools with 2,933 pupils. The number attending the Government schools has fallen from 2,662 in 1876-77 to 2,633 in the year under report. There are six orphanages with 516 pupils. In Oudh the number of pupils in Government schools has fallen from 1,770 to 1,609. The instruction in these primary schools is neither better nor worse than usual, and its value is still almost infinitesimal in the majority of schools. The aided schools for Europeans are well managed and prosperous, and well deserve the assistance that they receive from the State. The statistics of these schools are given in the appendix.

Schools.	No. of schools.	Roll, 1877-78, 31st March.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.	
		Hindús.	Musalmáns.	Others.	Total.		Government.	Local.
N.-W. Provinces.							Rs.	Rs.
Government	107	2,115	477	41	2,633	2,032	9,501	109
Aided	143	1,483	1,342	1,451	4,276	3,594	28,966	60,895
Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	250	3,598	1,819	1,492	6,909	5,626	38,467	61,004
Oudh.								
Government	65	737	870	2	1,609	1,300	7,291	468
Aided	18	160	493	93	746	369	2,709	6,297
Private	4	40	54	...	94	67	...	269
Total ...	87	937	1,417	95	2,449	1,736	10,000	7,034
GRAND TOTAL ...	337	4,535	3,236	1,587	9,358	7,362	48,467	68,038

The education of native girls cannot be said to be thriving. There seems to be little genuine desire on the part of the people that their daughters should learn to read, much less to write. Almost the only really prosperous native girls' schools are those in large stations superintended by the ladies of the several missionary societies. Without supervision and examination girls' schools rapidly decline, and the attendance and instruction become merely nominal. Supervision and examination by men are, though not always openly, objected to by the people, and the committees, as is natural and right, are unwilling to give offence by what would be considered to be intrusion. The following remarks are taken from the committees' reports:—

MEERUT DIVISION.

Dehra Dún.—The Christian girls' boarding school is a great success. The teachers are American and English ladies, and all the pupils live in the mission buildings.

The Woodstock School at Landour continues to flourish. It is a boarding school for European and Eurasian girls, and an excellent education is supplied.

Saháranpur.—There are only two girls' schools, said to be attended by 39 pupils. The want of effective supervision is greatly felt.

Muzaffarnagar.—There are 16 girls' schools with an attendance of 130, all Muhammadans.

Meerut.—There are two girls' schools in the district, one at Garhmuktesar and one at Johori. Neither of these schools is in a very flourishing condition, and the girls at the former place are very backward.

Bulandshahr.—There are still four girls' schools supported by the Government. There are also five subscription schools. It cannot be said that there is any noticeable increase in the desire for female education.

Aligarh.—"Girls' schools. These were reduced from 10 to 9 during the past year. Considerable difficulty was experienced by the late secretary, Mr. Fuller, in testing the efficiency of two schools of this class in Háthras, in one of which the so-called girls were really young women of mature age. The school was discontinued. The same difficulty exists as regards the others in which the girls are not of so advanced an age. There is a dislike shown to the indiscriminate inspection of the schools by the members of the local sub-committee, and we no longer have a lady inspectress. For my own part I am not desirous of making any inspection which might be misconstrued, and matters must remain as they are at present."

The inspector writes thus :—

"There are twenty primary girls' schools in this division, the statistics of which are furnished by the committees. The Bulandshahr committee is of opinion that such

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

schools should not be open to male inspection." The inspector visited eight schools in the districts of Sahâranpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Aligarh. One of the eight belonged to the 1st grade, five to the 2nd, and two to the 3rd.

"They represent very fairly the state of primary female education in these parts. Some of the girls could read well, but in attendance and in writing these schools fell short of the required standard, and the same was the case, to some extent, as regards arithmetic."

AGRA DIVISION.

Muttra.—There were the same number of girls' schools as last year, namely five, but the numbers on the roll were only 149 against 165. The deputy inspector does not report very favourably of these schools.

Agra.—Girls' schools. The secretary says:—"I had an opportunity of examining one of the seven, but was not favourably impressed."

Farukhabad.—Girls' schools. The few girls' schools that are left are doing fairly well. There are 123 names on the rolls against 127 of the preceding year and 265 of the year before that.

Etah.—The girls' schools are well attended and are making fair progress.

Etáwah.—There are 79 indigenous schools with 1,023 pupils, of whom 105 are girls, as compared with 903 of last year.

ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

Bijnor.—There were five girls' schools maintained from the halkabandi fund. The numbers fell off from 128 to 119. The school at Morna has done well. Two others maintained their former state, and two failed, both in the last year and in the year under report, and have consequently been closed. The Chándpur school is flourishing, but that at Nihtor is not well reported on.

Municipal girls' schools.—The school at Chándpur failed both in the number on the rolls and in the quality of teaching. It is allowed a further trial of two months.

Aided mission girls' schools.—The small monthly grant of Rs. 20 from the Government seems to be well utilized on these schools. The Bijnor schools are favourably reported on.

Moradabad.—The girls' schools are prospering.

Budaun.—There is one unaided girls' school supported by the municipality of Ujháni. It is in a fairly prosperous condition and is calculated to do much good.

The mission boarding school for girls has 45 on the roll, the majority of whom are from Christian families. The course of instruction is Anglo-vernacular, the studies in vernacular being similar to the standard of tahsíli schools.

Girls' schools.—The Government girls' schools are three in number. The schools at Chitri and Gunnaur have improved, while that at Sahaswán has fallen off. Special measures will be taken to improve the efficiency of the Sahaswán school, which ought to be the best of the three.

The two halkabandi girls' schools have been examined from time to time by the deputy inspector. The Rudain school is backward, but the Rajpura school is popular and is making fair progress.

There are five municipal girls' schools aided by the Government, all in the city of Budaun. They have been carefully looked after by the deputy inspector, and the instruction given in reading, dictation, and arithmetic is good. They were examined by the late inspectress of schools, who reported favourably of them.

The mission girls' schools aided by the Government are now 13 in number. They have been carefully looked after, and have received more inspection perhaps than any other schools in the district. The attendance is very regular, but the instruction given is of the most elementary character.

Sháhjahánpur.—In the three Government girls' schools the number of pupils is 46 against 40 last year. There are also five mission schools.

Bareilly girls' schools.—There is a very good girls' school at Pilibhít. The attendance is so large (49) as to require an assistant teacher, who will be provided if possible.

The inspector says:—"There are now 11 schools of this class in Rohilkhand maintained from provincial funds, of which three are first grade, two second grade, and six third grade schools. Two out of the three in the first set and the two in the second set are inefficient. All but one of the third grade are below the required standard.

"In Bijnor the Chándpur school is a good one, and the girls are fairly taught to read, write, and do a little arithmetic. The classes generally had worked up to the required standard. In Moradabad both schools are in the city, one of them being purely an elementary one. The teacher is one of the best pupils of the late Bareilly normal school for mistresses. The progress of the other school had not been such as to qualify it for the efficient class. In Budaun the Chittri school has long been one of the best, as regards instruction, in Rohilkhand. The Gunnaur school continues to do well under the present teacher, a former pupil in the school. She has carried the two upper classes beyond the required standard in arithmetic, and the girls write well to dictation. In Bareilly the Pilibhít school is the largest in Rohilkhand, having an

GIRLS' SCHOOLS. attendance of 50 girls. All the classes were fairly up to the mark as regards reading and arithmetic. Of the three schools in Sháhjahánpur, two have only recently been opened in the city. The third, that of Tilhar, is a school for Hindu girls. They have not advanced beyond reading and writing easy words."

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Bánda.—There was only one school in the town of Bánda, but as the teaching and attendance were merely nominal, and as there was no improvement in its condition, it was abolished from the 1st of January last, with the concurrence of the Director of Public Instruction.

Hamírpur.—Four aided schools at Maudha have been closed, and one school now meets all the wants of female education at that town.

Jaunpur.—One of the three girls' schools will be closed unless the attendance improves. The actual attendance at the three schools is only 36. The municipal schools are very useful, supplying a great want.

BENARES DIVISION.

Mirzapur.—The girls' schools in Chunar and Gopiganj are in a satisfactory and progressive state, but the school in Mirzapur, owing no doubt to the proximity of the London mission schools, is somewhat in a backward state.

Gházipur.—The three Government girls' schools are efficient. As regards municipal girls' schools, there is a falling off in attendance, owing to the closing of one poorly attended school. The surviving school is advancing satisfactorily, and no pains will be spared to keep it in a prosperous condition.

Gorakhpur.—The two girls' schools are said to be in fair order.

JHÁNSI DIVISION.

Jhánsi.—Girls' schools. There is only one in the district, namely at Chirgaun. The school is favourably reported on by the inspector, but the attendance has fallen off slightly.

Lalitpur.—There is only one Government girls' school, and that is unfavourably reported on by the inspector.

The inspector says:—"There are only three Government girls' schools, one in each of the three districts. The Sirsa Kalao school, Jalaun, is stationary. Chirgaun, in Jhánsi, is doing well, considering the state of the village and the small pay allowed to the teacher. The two pupils of the 5th class read and write Hindi very fairly, and can work easy sums in multiplication and division. The Mahrauni school, in the Lalitpur district, has only a nominal existence. There are few girls on the rolls, and it is doubtful whether these attend regularly. One or two of them can read a little, and all are mere beginners. The teacher is quite incompetent: his sole merit is his advanced age" Since the inspector visited the school, however, a trained teacher has been appointed.

KUMAUN DIVISION.

Garhwál.—"The aided girls' school at Chapra has improved as much as the boys' school at Srinagar has fallen off. .... I anticipate the greatest benefit from this institution if the girls can be induced to stay and finish their education under the mission teachers. In fact, our only hope in Garhwál of sending out decently educated women amongst the community rests on the results to be looked for from this school, but of course the social status of the girls of an orphanage is not high." The commissioner speaks in terms of high praise of this school, and thinks that the grant of Rs. 20 should be increased.

Girls' schools (lower).—The inspector reports favourably on most of these schools, and the committee are satisfied that they would be doing very useful work, did not the Hindu institution of early marriage render all but the imparting of elementary instruction absolutely impossible. It is, however, satisfactory to note that there is no deep-seated prejudice to female education in the northern parganas of Garhwál.

Private unaided schools.—Six of these schools have been kept up during the year at the expense of the mission, and the remarks in the visitors' books show that both attendance and teaching are satisfactory.

OUDH DIVISION.

The inspector of the Oudh division says:—"Judging from those girls' schools which I saw myself—some half a dozen only in number—and from the reports upon others visited periodically by the deputy inspectress and deputy inspectors of schools and looking at the results of some 40 examinations held at different girls' schools by the assistant inspector during the year, I am led to the opinion that the girls' schools of Oudh, though not perhaps better attended, are in better order and better taught than the generality of girls' schools with which I made acquaintance in the North-Western Provinces. The girls' schools in the Hardoi district seem upon the

whole to be the best, and those in Sitapur to be the next best. The schools in the Lucknow city under the charge of Mrs. Masih, the deputy inspectress, have made but little progress this year. Many of the girls in these schools are *parda-nishín*, who have to be carried to and from work by doolie-bearers attached to the schools as part of the establishment. We do not expect therefore more than a small attendance at these schools, but even the small attendance expected has hardly been reached this year, owing partly, as Mrs. Masih says, to sickness in the city, and partly to the distress prevailing in the Muhammadan families from which the girls for the most part come." GIRLS' SCHOOLS

The reports on aided girls' schools are generally satisfactory, but there is some falling off in the attendance, in consequence of the prevailing dearth, which has, more or less, injuriously affected all classes of schools.

80. NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The following table gives the details of attendance and cost for the three normal schools of the North-Western Provinces and the normal classes of Oudh :— NORMAL SCHOOLS.

	Roll, March 31st.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.
	Hindús.	Musalmáns.	Others.	Total.		
						Rs.
North-Western Provinces.						
Agra	74	1	...	75	68	10,934
Benares	74	8	...	82	82	10,055
Almora	19	...	...	19	18	1,490
Total ...	167	9	...	176	168	22,479
Oudh.						
Normal classes	110	37	...	147	142	4,629
Grand Total ...	277	46	...	323	310	27,108

There are also three normal classes for mistresses in Oudh in which 20 women are trained for teacherships at a cost of Rs. 949 per annum. On the 1st of April last normal schools were established at Agra, Bareilly, and Jhánsi, so that each division of the North-Western Provinces has its normal school, with the exception of Allahabad, where no suitable building was obtainable. The large and successful school at Benares suffices for the present wants of both divisions. These schools are now under the more immediate superintendence of the inspectors, and it is confidently hoped that more satisfactory results will follow the new arrangement. The inspectors are well aware that the success of their schools depends almost entirely on the efficiency of the teachers, and that what is wanted to make good teachers is not a mechanical knowledge of names and dates, or arithmetical and grammatical rules. The normal school pupils will in future be taught how to teach, if only they are capable of acquiring that rare and difficult art which does not naturally accompany knowledge. Only those who at the end of the term practically prove themselves competent to teach a class will receive certificates. Less stress will be laid upon the results of written examinations ; and teaching power, with other necessary moral and intellectual qualifications to be gauged by frequent observation rather than by an annual examination, will be the chief thing to be considered. On these normal schools and classes depends the success of the best part of our system, and they deserve and require the greatest care and attention from headmasters and inspectors. The salaries of the headmasters are but small ; but a really successful master who sends out men really fit to teach will, I think, deserve exceptional promotion.

81. The usual certificate examination took place in February, and the examiners declared the following results :—

	Number of candidates.	Certificates.		
		Grade I.	Grade II.	Total.
Agra	73	36	32	68
Benares	83	28	31	59
Almora	19	10	7	17
Total	175	74	70	144

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

All certificated teachers from the normal schools are at once appointed to schools according to the grade in which they pass. A change in the system of examination is necessary. The inspectors are the officers who should manage, superintend, and be responsible. Success in a written examination only is no guarantee that a candidate for a teachership possesses the qualifications that are absolutely indispensable. Mere book knowledge is quite insufficient.

One hundred and nineteen uncertificated teachers from various schools passed a somewhat similar examination and obtained certificates, ten of the 1st grade and 109 of the 2nd.

82. In Oudh a different system of training is followed. The pupil selected receives a year's teaching at a middle vernacular school; he then serves on a small stipend as an apprentice to an experienced schoolmaster, and then spends a third year as a probationary schoolmaster, after which time, if found competent, he receives a certificate. The number of passed apprentices sent out as probationer teachers at the end of the year was 60, and the number of students who completed the instruction stage and went out as apprentices was 52. It remains to be seen whether the present system, which has been in force only two years, will turn out more efficient teachers than the former normal school produced. The plan is at present recommended by its economy and by its giving the essential practice in teaching. It ought to succeed if those who train the future teachers are themselves efficient and conscientious schoolmasters. Schoolmistresses are trained in a somewhat similar way. The normal class in Lucknow has been abolished during the past year. At Malihabad two women have completed the prescribed course and are qualified to go out as mistresses. Few of the remaining 12 who composed the class are making any progress. The normal class at Misrikh is a merely nominal affair at present, but the experiment is kept up in the hope that some good may result from it.

PATWÁRÍS' SCHOOLS.

83. PATWÁRÍS' SCHOOLS.—There are seven of these in Oudh managed and superintended by the tahsíldars, while the deputy inspectors look after the tuition. In Gonda one hundred and twenty-eight *patwáris* presented themselves for examination in the early half of the year, and 44 gained certificates. The deputy commissioner remarks that a good work is being carried out in these *patwári* schools.

WARDS' INSTITUTION.

84. THE WARDS' INSTITUTION, BENARES.—The principal of Benares College, who is *ex-officio* visitor, reports as follows :—

"The Wards' Institution commenced the year under review with 15 inmates, and closed it with 17; but there has been a considerable falling off since. Of the 17 wards referred to, four were from the North-Western Provinces, two from the Central Provinces, and the remaining eleven from the Lower Provinces. Eight of these wards are Brahmins, seven Kshetryas, one Vaisya, and one Musalmán. Their ages vary from 11 to 19. On account of the want of elementary classes in the school attached to the Benares College, three of the wards were compelled to receive instruction at home from the superintendent and the assistant superintendent of the institution. The rest studied at the college, and their several ranks therein on 31st March, 1878, are shown in the statement on the margin. Out of the 14 wards alluded to in the table, eight passed the annual examination held in the college at the end of the calendar year, five failed, and one (who after the abolition of the Anglo-Sanskrit department in September, 1877, preferred to study Sanskrit only with the college pandit) underwent no examination. Among the eight successful students it should be specially noted that two of them (namely, Govindprasad Sukla and Sarfaráz Hussain Khán) appeared for the Calcutta matriculation examination, and both passed, one in the second division, and the other in the third. Both of these students are now studying in the college department, and both wish to appear for the first arts examination. This is a good result. The wards are seldom allowed to remain long enough to appear for the university examinations, and only once before, about four years ago, has a ward passed the matriculation test. On the whole, the number of promotions has been greater this year than it was in the preceding. The reason is that there was less absenteeism than usual. The mean percentage of absence was 13·4 days against 23·6 of the preceding year. With only four exceptions, none of the wards overstayed the maximum leave of absence amounting to nine weeks." Regarding physical improvement, health, and conduct the superintendent reports as follows :—

Studying Sanskrit in the college ...	1
First year class in college ...	2
Second class in school	1
Third class in school	5
Fourth class in school	2
Fifth class in school	2
Sixth class in school	1
Total ...	14

"The wards have been regularly exercised in walking, running, jumping, climbing, riding, driving, swimming, and a variety of gymnastics. They have played cricket, croquet, rounders, prisoners' base, &c. All the wards have improved more or less in strength, agility, and appearance. They have in general had good health during the year, and their conduct has been upon the whole very satisfactory."

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

85. EDUCATION OF INDIGENT EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.—The sudder stations of Meerut, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Benares are the only places in the North-Western Provinces where special arrangements are required for the instruction of indigent children of European or Eurasian parentage. At Meerut

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

between 60 and 70 boys and girls of school-going age appear to be growing up without instruction, for which no arrangements have yet been made. In 1876 the old *dâk* bungalow was made over to the committee for a school-house, but the necessary repairs, estimated at some Rs. 1,600, have not been executed, and the building has not been utilized. Besides, the bungalow is at a great distance from the cantonments, in which very many of the poor families live, and it is not likely that the parents would send their children so far to school except under compulsion. It is under these circumstances proposed to utilize the existing schools, of which there are several, and to pay from the Government allowance and local subscriptions the children's fees, and provide them with books, and perhaps in some cases with clothes. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in carrying out these arrangements.

At Shâhjahânpur the fees of four children of this class attending the mission school are paid from the Government allowance.

At Agra 21 children, boys and girls, attend the high school, their fees being paid out of the Government allowance Two or three of the children have been irregular in attendance, and the progress of another has been retarded by illness. The others, in the various classes of the school, appear to be going on fairly.

At Cawnpore the children used to attend the Memorial School, their fees being paid out of the allowance sanctioned by the Government. But the school was said to be too far away from the children's homes, and as carriages could not be provided these pupils gradually ceased to attend it. In so large a place, well provided with schools as it is, it is impossible to find any one school within very easy reach of all, and the only practicable plan is to allow parents to choose the school that suits them best. At Allahabad the City Free School, which receives a grant-in-aid of Rs. 115 a month, gives elementary instruction to about 110 boys and girls whose parents cannot afford to pay fees. The parents of 58 of these children are almost or altogether destitute, and the rest are in receipt of small salaries. Twenty-two of the children are orphans. The admissions during the past year were 77 and the withdrawals 81. Some of the pupils are the children of Government clerks with very small salaries who are too poor to leave them in boarding schools, and therefore take them with them in their annual move to Naini Tâl. This explains the great number of withdrawals. In the year before last seven boys obtained employment, two in the Medical Department, one in the Telegraph Department, and four as compositors in the Government Press. In the past year two have obtained employment, one as a bugler and one as a compositor. The school receives much attention from the Revd. J. Stephenson, the civil chaplain, is well looked after, and is doing much good. At Benares the school especially established for children of this class is making fair progress under the superintendence of the Revd. E. Jermyn, the chaplain. The school is held in a rented bungalow in the cantonments, and as some of the children have to come a long way on foot, is open during the morning only in the hot weather. It receives a grant from the municipality in addition to the Government allowance, and has therefore been able to secure the services of a very respectable, well-mannered, and efficient mistress and of a master educated in the Calcutta Martinière.

The following table gives the number of pupils and the State expenditure for the past year:—

Division.	Pupils.	Cost. Rs.
Rohilkhand	4	64
Agra	27	388
Benares	27	648
Kumaun	2	36
Total	60	1,136

No special arrangement has been made, nor is it needed, for the education of children of this class in Lucknow, where La Martinière and other aided schools supply all that is wanted. Very few children there are growing up without some education which is within the reach of all. In out-stations there are high schools which the boys can attend; but in none is the poor European and Eurasian population sufficiently large to necessitate or justify the establishment of a special school for boys or girls. Some few girls must remain uneducated, unless they receive some instruction at home or can be sent as boarders to Lucknow. This difficulty appears to be insurmountable, unless at a cost which circumstances would not justify.

DISTRICT SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

86. DISTRICT SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—The school committees with their increased powers and responsibilities appear on the whole to be working fairly, although in too many districts the native members have not yet thrown off their apathy. Everything at present depends upon the president or the secretary of the committee. When the former officer takes a real interest in the progress of the schools, or when the latter is an officer of some experience, well acquainted with his district, and interested in the education of the people, there is no doubt that the committee exercises a most beneficial influence, and its work is well done. The great difficulty at present is the frequent change of secretaries, one officer being sometimes secretary to two or three committees in the course of a single year. The office should

DISTRICT SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

not, I think, be held by a junior assistant, just posted and soon perhaps to be transferred, but by an experienced officer who has been at least a year in the district and who is likely there to remain. There is an immense difference between the work done, for instance, by the committees of Bijnor, Bareilly, Budaun, Farukhabad, Basti, Gorakhpur, and others that can be mentioned, and that done, or rather left undone, at Moradabad, Allahabad, and elsewhere. The apparent indifference of some committees, however, is not to be attributed to any apathy of presidents or secretaries. The explanation is that the officers chiefly concerned have been changed, and that none has been left at the end of the year to give from personal knowledge a clear and full account of the condition of the schools, their progress or decline, their success or failure, the good service which they have done, or the shortcomings and deficiencies which limit their popularity and usefulness.

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,

Inspr.-Genl. of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX.

B.—EDUCATIONAL FORM I, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Result of the examinations of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1877, and ending 31st March, 1878.

Nature of examination.		Number of institutions sending up candidates			Number of candidates sent up.				Number of candidates passed.				Religious or national classification of passed candidates.					Remarks
													Natives of India					
		Government institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total	Christians.	Hindus	Musalmans.	Others	Europeans	
Entrance or Matriculation ...	...	14	28	42	143	127	5	275	69	51	...	120	18	86	16	...	...	
Arts ... First Arts	..	3	2	5	56	10	4	70	31	2	2	35	2	29	4	...	.	
Arts ... Bachelor of Arts	...	3	...	3	30	...	2	32	9	...	1	10	...	6	3		1	
Arts ... Master of Arts	...	3	...	3	9	...	1	10	4	...	1	5	...	4	...	...	1	
Law ... Licentiate of Law	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	—	..	..	..	..	...	...	.	
Law ... Bachelor of Law	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	.	...	
Law ... Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	...		—		..	
Medicine First L M. S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
Medicine L M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	.	...	...	.	..	—	...	..	
Medicine First B M.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		..	..	..		...	.	...	
Medicine B M.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	..		...		..	.	
Medicine M D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	..	...		.	...	
Engineering ... First L C E.	..	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...		
Engineering ... L C. E.	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..		..	..	.	
Engineering ... B C. E.	.	.	..	.	...		...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	..	...	..	
Engineering ... M. C E	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	

R. T H GRIFFITH,

Inspector-General of Schools, N W P and Oudh

B.– EDUCATIONAL FORM II, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Return of colleges and schools and the scholars attending them for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1877, and ending 31st March, 1878.

Class of institutions.	Government Institutions.									Aided Institutions.								
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through		Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.				Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through		Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March			
				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus	Musalmans.	Others.
Colleges or departments of colleges affiliated to the university.																		
Arts	3	187	154·39	187	...	14	159	14	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Law	1	47	20·64	41	6	1	40	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	203	198·82	107	96	79	89	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the university.																		
Madrassa (sanskrit and anglo-sanskrit)	1	364	329 86	39	325	...	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical school, vernacular department	1	86	90·00	...	86	1	28	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal schools.																		
For masters	3	176	169·11	..	176	...	167	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	64	52 0	61	3	64	...	...	...
Schools of arts or other technical schools.																		
Industrial school	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	121	100 0	75	46	121	...	...	...
Schools for boys.																		
Higher schools { English	14	3,175	2925·38	3,175	...	21	2,694	459	1	21	4,741	3,771 3	4,086	655	767	3,339	614	21
Higher schools { Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	178	164 0	97	81	...	82	96	..
Middle schools { English	13	1,154	1,033 89	1,113	41	1	944	179	30	43	4,581	3,745 0	3,171	1,410	1,258	2,687	632	4
teaching through { Vernacular only	240	16,643	13,766·59	...	16,643	...	13,153	3,418	72	8	774	662 0	111	663	119	448	207	
Lower primary schools	4,125	139,610	113,838 00	409	139,201	...	119,819	19,579	212	36	1,158	937·0	13	1,145	55	926	175	2
Schools for girls.																		
For natives of India	107	2,633	2,032·00	...	2,633	...	2,115	477	41	138	3,917	3,237·0	371	3,546	1,090	1,483	1,342	2
For Europeans and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	359	357 0	359	...	359	...	...	...
Mixed schoools (boys and girls)	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,509	164,278	134,558 ·68	50,71	159,207	117	139,572	24,233	356	256	15,893	13,025·3	8,344	7,549	3,833	8,965	3,066	29

B.—EDUCATIONAL FORM II, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Return of colleges and schools and the scholars attending them for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1877, and ending 31st March, 1878—(concluded).

Class of institutions.	Unaided Institutions.									Grand Total of								
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance	*Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.*				Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national qualifications of scholars on 31st March.*			
				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
Colleges or departments of colleges affiliated to the university.																		
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	187	154·39	187	...	14	159	14	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	47	20·64	41	6	1	40	6	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	203	198·82	107	96	79	89	35	...
Colleges not affiliated to the university.																		
Madrassa (sanskrit and anglo-sanskrit)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	364	329 86	39	325	...	364	...	...
Medical school, vernacular department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	86	90·00	...	86	1	28	57	...
Normal schools.																		
For masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	176	169·11	...	176	...	167	9	...
For mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	64	52·00	61	3	64	...	...	...
Schools of arts or other technical schools.																		
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	121	100 00	75	46	121	...	...	...
Schools for boys.																		
Higher schools { English	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	35	7,916	6,696·68	7,261	655	788	6,033	1,073	22
Higher schools { Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	178	164 00	97	81	...	82	96	...
Middle schools { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	5,735	4,778·89	4,284	1,451	1,259	3,631	811	34
teaching through { Vernacular only	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	248	17,417	14,428·59	111	17 306	119	13,601	3,625	72
Lower primary schools	4,241	57,204	46,621	1,329	55,875	129	36,692	20,078	305	8,402	197,972	161,396·00	1,751	196,221	184	157,437	39,832	519
Schools for girls.																		
For natives of India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	6,550	5,269·00	371	6,179	1,090	35,98	1,819	43
For Europeans and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	359	357·00	359	...	359	...	...	...
Mixed schools (boys and girls)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,241	57,204	46,621	1,329	55,875	129	36,692	20,078	305	9,006	237,375	194,204 98	14,744	222,631	4,079	185,229	47,377	690

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,
Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

B.—EDUCATIONAL FORM No. III, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Receipts and expenditure of educational establishments in the North-Western Provinces for the year beginning from 1st April, 1877, and ending 31st March, 1878.

Nature of establishment.		Receipts.									Expenditure.
		Grants from provincial revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants	From revenue of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in the foregoing heads.	Total.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction		37,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,899	37,899
Inspection		1,44,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,233	1,44,233
Colleges or departments of colleges affiliated to the university.											
Arts		1,24,595	...	4,882	50	...	...	5,562	684	1,35,773	1,28,763
Law		1,000	...	120	...	...	...	410	3,500	5,030	4,500
Medicine		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Engineering		1,65,114	...	1,800	...	...	...	5,340	...	1,72,254	1,62,427
Colleges or departments of colleges not affiliated to the university.											
Madrassa (sanskrit and anglo-sanskrit department.)	Government,	18,461	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	18,561	18,561
Medical school, vernacular.	Government,	22,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,680	22,680
	Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal schools.											
For masters ...	Government,	22,209	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	22,479	22,479
	Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For mistresses ...	Government,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	1,920	...	116	4,688	...	...	456	156	7,336	5,301
Schools of arts.											
Other technical schools, industrial.	Government,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	720	...	40	...	...	...	755	240	1,755	2,041
Schools for boys.											
Higher class (English).	Government,	1,41,270	...	4,492	292	6,177	...	15,559	844	1,68,034	1,53,733
	Aided ...	64,033	...	12,523	20,017	2,918	...	20,652	30,673	1,50,816	1,46,513
Higher class (Oriental).	Aided ...	1,200	...	...	648	700	...	330	...	2,878	2,826
Middle class (English).	Government,	41,315	...	137	1,487	1,734	...	2,845	52	47,570	43,864
	Aided ...	44,285	...	791	12,304	8,432	...	37,789	23,567	1,27,168	1,26,372
Middle class (Vernacular).	Government,	74,355	...	1,399	30	2,856	...	10,345	271	89,256	81,012
	Aided ...	1,402	...	327	1,276	720	...	666	1,416	5,807	5,767
Lower class (Primary)	Government,	100	4,42,972	...	1,775	21,791	...	1,940	2,084	4,70,662	4,52,515
	Aided ...	1,290	...	490	408	...	...	212	2,111	4,511	4,554
Schools for girls.											
For natives of India	Government,	9,616	...	...	...	109	...	...	40	9,765	9,610
	Aided ...	14,266	...	1,391	7,321	5,161	...	556	24,171	52,866	47,472
For Europeans and others.	Aided ...	14,700	...	266	1,234	...	...	22,820	15,171	54,191	42,389
Mixed schools (boys and girls).	Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships.											
In colleges	Government,	12,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,309	12,309
	Endowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
In schools	Government,	4,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,858	4,858
	Endowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous		13,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,302	13,302
Total ...		9,59,965	4,42,972	29,044	51,630	50,598	...	1,26,237	1,04,980	17,65,426	16,78,843

The scholarships have been left out of the totals, as they are included in the several amounts shown for colleges and schools.

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,
Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

B.—EDUCATIONAL FORM IV., NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Distribution of Government colleges and schools and of all schools and colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the states subject to administrative supervision.

Number.	Name of districts and native state.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March.	Average number of square miles to schools.	Percentage of scholars to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dehra Dún	In the North-Western Provinces Urdu, persicized Hindi, is used by the Muhammadans and Kayasths. As a rule Hindi is the true vernacular of the province, and is used by the rural population with greater or less purity according to the greater or less influences of Muhammadan rule and colonization. In the larger towns and seats of local Governments, Urdu is more commonly used, and the educated classes, as a rule, use the Persian character. The trading classes use a corrupt form of the Nagari letters.	1,020	116,945	32	1,190	31·87	1·01
2	Saháranpur		2,217	884,017	432	10,079	5·13	1·14
3	Muzaffarnagar		1,659	690,107	885	7,748	4·54	1·12
4	Meerut		2,360	1,276,104	395	9,554	5·96	·75
5	Bulandshahr		1,910	936,667	318	7,302	6 00	·77
6	Aligarh		1,963	1,070,333	373	10,116	5·26	·94
7	Bijnor		1,902	737,153	408	7,679	4·65	1 04
8	Moradabad		2,271	1,122,437	375	7,788	6·05	·69
9	Budaun		2,004	934,348	272	6,966	7 36	·74
10	Bareilly		2,932	1,507,139	242	9,227	12·73	·61
11	Sháhjahánpur		1,723	949,579	180	5,289	9 57	·55
12	Muttra		1,611	887,689	210	7,393	7·67	·83
13	Agra		1,907	1,096,367	459	12,476	4 13	1·14
14	Etáwah		1,691	668,641	219	5,095	7·72	·76
15	Etah		1,512	703,527	259	5,683	5·83	·80
16	Mainpuri		1,696	765,845	259	5,200	6·54	·67
17	Farukhabad		1,744	918,850	314	8,043	5·55	·87
18	Allahabad		2,747	1,396,241	402	10,958	6·83	·78
19	Bánda		2,908	697,684	185	5,021	15·71	·72
20	Hamírpur		2,286	529,137	159	4,110	14·37	·77
21	Cawnpore		2,336	1,156,055	342	9,639	6·83	·83
22	Fatehpur		1,585	663,877	254	5,576	6·24	·83
23	Jaunpur		1,556	1,025,961	203	6,698	7·66	·65
24	Mirzapur		5,217	1,015,826	166	6,226	31·42	·61
25	Benares		996	794,039	519	13,872	1·91	1 74
26	Gházipur		2,167	1,345,570	236	8,763	9·18	·65
27	Azamgarh		2,565	1,531,482	373	10,115	6·87	·66
28	Gorakhpur		4,578	2,019,361	407	9,769	11·24	·48
29	Basti		2,789	1,413,029	229	5,597	12·18	·39
30	Jalaun		1,553	404,447	105	3,221	14 79	·79
31	Jhánsi		1,567	317,826	73	1,933	21·46	·60
32	Lalitpur		1,947	212,861	23	721	84·65	·33
33	Kumaun		6,000	433,314	121	4,901	49·58	1·13
34	Garhwál		5,500	310,288	63	2,973	87·30	·95
35	Tarai		919	185,658	14	454	65·64	·24
	Total ...		81,388	30,781,204	9,006	237,375	9·03	·77

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,
Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

I. *Scientific and Literary Societies*, 1877-78.

Number.	Name.	Objects.	Annual income: From Government	Annual income: Endowments.	Annual income: Subscriptions.	Annual income: Total.	Number of visitors: Male.	Number of visitors: Female.	Number of visitors: Juvenile.	Number of visitors: Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Sháhjahánpur Literary Institute	Social and moral improvement of native community,	...	200	196	396	40	...	...	40	...	5th September, 1862.
2	Scientific Society, Aligarh	To translate and publish in the vernaculars works on European arts and sciences, to publish a periodical paper for the improvement of the native mind, and to search for and publish oriental works.	...	50	4,407	4,457	221	...	...	221	...	9th January, 1864.
3	Sat Sabha, Agra	Schools	...	...	17	17	...	14	...	14	...	January, 1874.
4	Rohilkhand Literary Society, Bareilly	The diffusion of useful knowledge and science, and the production of useful works in Urdu and Hindi.	...	...	1,200	1,200	21	...	...	21	...	1865.
5	Allahabad Institute	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the people.	...	...	273	273	484	...	...	484	..	November, 1867.
6	British Indian Association, Moradabad ...	To discuss matters relating to the public benefit, and to diffuse knowledge of the sciences and arts in Urdu	...	360	288	648	28	1	...	29	...	18th June, 1868.
7	Debating Society, Meerut	Encouragement of literature	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	27	...	1868.
8	Almorah Debating Club	Social and moral improvement of the people ...	...	...	312	312	24	...	4	28	...	1870.
9	Benares Institute	Discussion of questions connected with the social, moral, and intellectual progress of the country.	...	...	...	...	104	1	...	105	...	1861.

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,
Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

TABLE No. I.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1877-78.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES (GENERAL) ARTS.

Number.	College.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							*Expenditure.*			Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grant from provincial revenue.	Endowment.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Government College	Agra ...	31	27·94	31	...	1	28	2	...	31,028	675	...	...	557	400	32,660	31,022	569	31,591	1,130 63
2	Ditto	Benares ..	65	60 68	65	...	1	60	4	...	43,144	1,207	50	...	2,291	284	46,976	43,144	1,257	44,401	731·6
3	Muir (Central) College	Allahabad	91	65 77	91	...	12	71	8	...	50,423	3,000	...	...	2,714	...	56,137	50,423	2,348	52,771	802·3
	Total ...	...	187	154 39	187	...	14	159	14	...	1,24,595	4,882	50	...	5,562	684	1,35,773	1,24,589	4,174	1,28,763	834·0
	Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department.																				
4	Government College, Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit* Department.	Benares ...	364	329·36	39	325	...	364	...	...	18,461	...	100	...	...	...	18,561	18,461	100	18,561	5 6·2
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	551	484·25	226	325	14	523	14	...	1,43,056	4,882	150	...	5,562	684	1,54,334	1,43,050	4,274	1,47,324	304·2

* Up to 30th September, 1877, only.

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,

Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

TABLE No. II.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1877-78.

Government Colleges (special).

Number.	College.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							*Expenditure.*			Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.	Others.	Grants from provincial revenue.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
											Rs.	Rs.			Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
	Medicine.																				
1	Medical School	Agra	86	90	...	86	1	28	57	...	22,680	...	...	...	...	..	22,680	22,680	...	22,680	252·
	Engineering																				
2	Thomason (Civil) Engineering College,	Roorkee ...	203	198 82	107	96	79	89	35	...	1,65,114	1,800	...	...	5,340	...	1,72,254	1,62,427	...	1,62,427	816·9
	Law																				
3	* Muir (Central) College Law Class ...	Allahabad ...	47	26·54	41	6	1	40	6	...	1,000	120	...	...	410	3,500	5,030	1,000	3,500	4,500	218·
	Total ...	...	336	309 46	148	188	81	157	98	...	1,88,794	1,920	...	...	5,750	3,500	1,99,964	1,86,107	3,500	1,89,607	612 7

* From 1st January, 1878.

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

TABLE No. III.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1877-78.

Government High Schools.

Number.	School.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							*Expenditure.*			Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grant from provincial revenues.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Collegiate.																				
1	Collegiate schools ...	Agra ...	425	356·80	425	...	...	310	115	...	22,085	275	...	...	1,878	...	24,238	22,091	180	22,271	62·41
2	Ditto	Bareilly ...	164	164·55	164	...	6	131	26	1	20,138	381	...	504	1,149	725	22,892	21,003	504	21,507	130·7
3	Ditto	Benares* ...	275	252·44	275	...	...	254	21	...	12,303	48	50	...	3,072	40	15,513	12,303	1,246	13 549	53·6
		Total ...	864	773·79	864	...	6	695	162	1	54,521	704	50	504	6,099	765	62,643	55,397	1,930	57,327	74·
	Zila schools.																				
4	Government schools ...	Allahabad ...	423	438·00	423	...	3	335	85	...	12,764	...	...	960	2,091	...	15,815	12,639	960	13,599	31·
5	Hume's High school ...	Etáwah ...	243	234·38	243	...	...	230	13	...	10,695	346	...	110	892	...	12,043	10,695	456	11,151	49·12
6	Zila school	Moradabad ...	149	139·90	149	...	...	135	14	...	8,393	2,950	...	345	600	50	12,338	8,369	3,346	11,715	83·73
7	Ditto	Mirzapur ...	115	108 42	115	...	...	100	15	...	8,693	...	...	...	575	...	9,268	8,696	...	8,693	80·1
8	Ditto	Aligarh ...	218	176·17	218	...	5	191	22	..	7,397	348	...	2,048	808	29	10,630	7,397	2,425	9,822	55·76
9	Ditto	Sháhjahánpur ...	120	105·71	120	...	...	81	39	...	5,965	...	50	1,053	367	...	7,435	5,965	1,103	7,068	66·86
10	Ditto	Cawnpore ...	274	241·33	274	...	...	257	17	...	9,146	120	...	...	1,345	...	10,611	9,146	...	9,146	37·9
11	Ditto	Muttra ...	223	215·98	223	...	...	207	16	...	6,746	...	...	745	932	...	8,423	6,746	746	7,492	34·69
12	Ditto	Farukhabad ...	154	128 47	154	...	2	143	9	...	6,104	...	36	112	602	...	6,854	6,104	148	6,252	48·67
13	Ditto	Bánda ...	131	121 30	131	...	2	100	29	...	5,801	...	50	...	533	...	6,384	5,989	50	6,039	
14	Ditto	Meerut ...	261	241 93	261	...	3	220	38	...	5,045	24	106	300	715	...	6,190	5,045	334	5,429	22·44
		Total ...	2,311	2,151·59	2,311	...	15	1,999	297	...	86,749	3,788	242	5,673	9,460	79	1,05,991	86,788	9,618	96,406	44·8
		Grand Total ...	3,175	2,925·38	3,175	...	21	2,694	459	1	1,41,270	4,492	292	6,177	15,559	844	1,68,634	1,42,185	11,548	1,53,733	52·6

* This school is now a zila school, and will be so classed in future.

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,
Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

~~APPENDIX,~~ NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

TABLE No. IV.— *Institutions for general education for the year* 1877-78.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.—INFERIOR ZILA SCHOOS, MIDDLE A.

Number.	School.	Locality.	Number of schools on roll on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on roll on 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							*Expenditure.*			Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular.	Christian.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Grants from provincial revenue.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Government Zila School ...	Sahâranpur ...	97	78·22	97	...	...	80	17	...	3,301	...	134	70	212	...	3,717	3,301	204	3,505	44·80
2	Ditto ditto ...	Muzaffarnagar ...	82	75·19	82	...	...	71	11	...	3,339	...	581	...	193	...	4,113	3,339	581	3,920	52·13
3	Ditto ditto ...	Bulandshahr ...	97	92 23	97	...	1	82	14	...	3,256	37	...	188	213	...	3,694	3,256	225	3,481	37 73
4	Ditto ditto ...	Bijnor ...	112	96·48	112	...	...	90	22	...	3,066	100	30	259	241	...	3,696	3,066	389	3,455	35 80
5	Ditto ditto ...	Budaun ...	82	79·34	82	...	...	67	15	...	3,235	...	...	681	323	...	4,239	3,235	681	3,916	49·35
6	Ditto ditto ...	Mainpuri ...	100	86·68	100	...	...	96	4	...	3,188	...	407	144	228	...	3,967	3,188	551	3,739	43·12
7	Ditto ditto ...	Etah ...	96	92 90		8	...	85	11	...	3,103	...	231	277	252	42	3,905	3,103	597	3,700	39 82
8	Ditto ditto ...	Fatehpur ...	95	78 00	95	...	...	76	19	...	3,138	...	...	...	183	...	3,321	3,142	88	3,230	41·3
9	Ditto ditto ...	Hamírpur ...	58	46 86	58	...	...	43	15	...	2,997	...	...	...	134	...	3,131	2,997	...	2,997	63·9
10	Ditto ditto ...	Kalpi ...	69	62·60	69	...	...	56	13	...	3,310	...	...	115	179	...	3,604	3,310	115	3,425	52·
11	Ditto ditto ...	Jhánsi ...	83	75 66	70	13	...	72	11	...	3,007	...	32	...	174	10	3,223	2,007	42	2,049	38·
12	Ditto ditto ...	Lahtpur ...	91	87·12	71	20	...	50	11	30	3,285	...	72	...	211	...	3,568	3,285	72	3,357	39·
13	Lower School	Bareilly ...	92	82·6[illegible]	92	...	...	76	16	...	3,090	...	...	...	302	...	3,392	3,090	...	3,090	37 4
		Total ...	1,154	1,033 89	1,113	41	1	944	179	30	41,315	137	1,487	1,734	2,845	52	47,570	40,319	3,545	43,864	42·4

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,
Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

TABLE No. V.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1877-78.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS (ORIENTAL BRANCH), MIDDLE B.

Number.	School.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							*Expenditure.*			Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Oriental Zila School ...	Gorakhpur ...	140	110·98	...	140	...	83	57	...	1,915	...	...	55	98	...	2,068	1,915	91	2,006	18·07
2	Ditto ...	Jaunpur ...	114	94·00	...	114	...	62	52	...	1,983	...	30	...	132	68	2,213	1,983	188	2,171	23·09
3	Oriental Branch School ...	Moradabad ...	47	47·90	...	47	...	6	41	...	1,138	...	...	...	54	...	1,192	1,138	...	1,138	23.75
4	Ditto ...	Shâhjahânpur ...	50	54·52	...	50	...	...	50	...	908	...	...	240	55	...	1,203	908	240	1,148	21·05
5	Ditto ...	Muttra ...	169	146 83	...	169	...	169	...	...	661	...	...	230	186	...	1,077	661	230	891	6·06
6	Ditto ...	Mirzapur ...	156	125·42	...	156	...	94	62	...	...	1,399	...	...	...	...	1,399	...	1,399	1,399	11·15
		Total ...	676	579·65	...	676	...	414	262	...	6,605	1,399	30	525	525	68	9,152	6,605	2,148	8,753	15·10

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,

Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX, NORTH-

TABLE No. VI.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT TAHSILI AND

Division.	District.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.*			
					English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	2	89	73·80	...	89	...	66	23	...
	Saháranpur	6	419	342 00	...	419	...	237	182	...
	Muzaffarnagar	8	541	406 36	...	541	...	417	124	...
	Meerut	7	496	388 76	...	496	...	380	116	...
	Bulandshahr	8	684	576·00	...	684	...	518	166	...
	Aligarh	9	809	651·99	...	809	...	662	147	...
	Total ...	40	3,038	2,438·91	...	3,038	...	2,280	758	...
Rohilkhand ...	Bijnor	6	446	350	...	446	...	242	204	...
	Moradabad	8	490	369	...	490	...	305	185	...
	Bareilly	8	646	470	...	646	...	429	217	...
	Budaun	7	682	552	36	646	...	435	247	...
	Sháhjahánpur	5	307	227	...	307	...	210	97	...
	Total ...	34	2,571	1,968	36	2,535	...	1,621	950	...
Agra ...	Muttra	7	564	485·89	...	564	...	519	45	...
	Agra	14	834	756·83	...	834	...	734	100	...
	Mainpuri	5	294	256·00	...	294	...	261	33	...
	Farukhabad	9	670	590·47	...	670	...	615	55	...
	Etáwah	5	265	218 78	...	265	...	262	3	...
	Etah	6	379	364 75	...	379	...	301	78	...
	Total ...	46	3,006	2,672·72	...	3,006	...	2,692	314	...
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore	12	718	621·87	...	718	...	644	74	...
	Fatehpur	8	386	332·62	...	386	...	342	44	...
	Bánda	10	454	362 08	...	454	...	396	58	...
	Allahabad	9	440	369·82	...	440	...	242	198	...
	Hamírpur	7	408	334 00	...	408	...	320	88	...
	Jaunpur	6	365	321·85	...	365	...	230	135	...
	Total ...	52	2,771	2,342·24	...	2,771	...	2,174	597	...
Benares ...	Azamgarh	9	736	637·97	...	736	...	539	197	...
	Mirzapur	4	250	221·48	...	250	...	193	57	...
	Benares	2	198	142 85	...	198	...	180	18	...
	Gorakhpur	7	434	329·55	...	434	...	370	64	...
	Basti	5	407	369·70	...	407	...	369	38	...
	Gházipur	11	1,046	927·40	...	1,046	...	943	103	...
	Total ...	38	3,071	2,628·95	...	3,071	...	2,594	477	...
Jhánsi ...	Jalaun	5	247	195·86	..	247	...	228	19	...
	Jhánsi	6	312	267·54	...	312	...	284	28	...
	Lalitpur	2	93	85 35	...	93	...	92	1	...
	Total ...	13	652	548·75	...	652	...	604	48	...
Kumaun ...	Kumaun	6	379	224·16	...	379	...	335	4	40
	Garhwál	4	429	319·83	...	429	...	397	...	32
	Tarái	1	50	43·38	...	50	...	42	8	...
	Total ...	11	858	587·37	...	858	...	774	12	72
	GRAND TOTAL ...	234	15,967	13,186·94	36	15,931	...	12,739	3,156	72

WESTERN PROVINCES.

general education for the year 1877-78.

PARGANA SCHOOLS (MIDDLE B).

Receipts.					Expenditure.			
Grant from provincial revenue.	Municipal grants	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	
431 0 0	24 0 0	62 0 0	...	517 0 0	431 0 0	24 0 0	455 0 0	6·2
1,861 13 6	300 0 0	314 2 0	...	2,475 15 6	1,861 13 6	300 0 0	2,161 13 6	6·3
2,721 10 3	314 11 0	306 3 0	...	3,342 8 6	2,721 10 3	301 9 3	3,023 3 6	7·4
2,417 9 5	...	472 4 0	...	2,889 13 5	2,417 9 5	...	2,417 9 5	6·2
3,551 7 6	227 11 0	591 6 0	194 0 0	4,564 8 6	3,551 7 6	421 11 0	3,973 2 6	6·9
3,510 4 7	476 3 6	634 5 0	...	4,620 13 1	3,510 4 7	476 3 6	3,986 8 1	6·1
14,493 13 2	1,342 9 9	2,380 4 0	194 0 0	18,410 11 0	14,493 13 3	1,523 7 9	16,017 5 0	6 [illegible]
1,966 9 1	45 5 8	399 2 0	...	2,411 0 9	1,966 9 1	45 5 8	2,011 14 9	5·7
2,664 10 7	192 0 0	393 6 0	...	3,250 0 7	2,664 10 7	192 0 0	2,856 10 7	7·[illegible]
2,505 5 2	96 0 0	286 8 0	...	2,887 13 2	2,505 5 2	96 0 0	2,601 5 2	5·[illegible]
2,295 15 6	120 0 0	390 1 0	...	2,806 0 6	2,295 15 6	120 0 0	2,415 15 6	4·[illegible]
1,621 8 3	...	274 14 6	...	1,896 6 9	1,621 8 3	...	1,621 8 3	7·1
11,054 0 7	453 5 8	1,743 15 6	...	13,251 5 9	11,054 0 7	453 5 8	11,507 6 3	5 [illegible]
2,256 9 11	...	460 10 0	...	2,717 3 11	2,256 9 11	...	2,256 9 11	4 [illegible]
3,815 5 8	259 1 6	724 1 0	...	4,798 8 2	3,815 5 8	259 1 6	4,074 7 2	5·[illegible]
1,551 0 0	...	285 2 0	...	1,836 2 0	1,550 3 0	...	1,550 3 0	6 [illegible]
2,721 3 1	...	519 2 0	...	3,240 5 1	2,721 3 1	220 11 6	2,941 14 7	4 [illegible]
1,186 0 6	96 0 0	203 14 0	...	1,485 14 6	1,186 0 6	96 0 0	1,282 0 6	5·[illegible]
1,757 0 10	132 4 2	192 15 0	...	2,082 4 0	1,757 1 5	132 4 2	1,889 5 7	5·2
13,287 4 0	487 5 8	2,385 12 0	...	16,160 5 8	13,286 7 7	708 1 2	13,994 8 9	5 [illegible]
3,068 7 11	...	263 10 0	...	3,332 1 11	3,068 7 11	...	3,068 7 11	5·2
1,661 9 5	...	148 10 0	...	1,810 3 5	1,661 9 5	139 7 9	1,801 1 2	5·4
1,776 0 3	...	281 7 0	...	2,057 7 3	1,776 0 3	280 11 6	2,056 11 9	5·6
2,116 4 0	...	452 13 0	...	2,569 1 0	2,116 4 0	452 2 0	2,568 6 0	6·9
1,880 5 10	...	306 10 0	...	2,186 15 10	1,880 5 10	...	1,880 5 10	5·7
1,763 3 7	...	306 9 0	...	2,069 12 7	1,763 3 7	286 6 0	2,049 9 7	6 [illegible]
12,265 15 0	...	1,759 11 0	...	14,025 10 0	12,265 15 0	1,158 11 3	13,424 10 3	5·7
2,560 3 9	...	259 7 0	...	2,819 10 9	2,560 3 9	235 14 10	2,796 2 7	4·3
1,163 5 8	...	114 13 0	...	1,278 2 8	1,163 5 8	114 13 0	1,278 2 8	5·7
672 0 0	...	59 2 0	...	731 2 0	672 0 0	68 1 6	740 1 6	5·1
1,823 9 10	...	146 15 0	...	1,970 8 10	1,823 9 10	42 8 0	1,866 1 10	5·6
1,741 13 6	...	136 13 0	...	1,878 10 6	1,741 13 6	136 8 6	1,878 6 0	5·0
2,816 2 0	...	80 4 0	...	2,896 6 0	2,816 2 0	...	2,816 2 0	3·0
10,777 2 9	...	797 6 0	...	11,574 8 9	10,777 2 9	597 13 10	11,375 0 7	4·3
1,355 13 0	...	273 9 0	...	1,629 6 0	1,355 13 0	...	1,355 13 0	6·9
1,837 10 5	48 0 0	313 1 0	...	2,198 11 5	1,837 10 5	48 0 0	1,885 10 5	7·0
432 0 0	...	89 8 0	...	521 8 0	472 12 0	...	472 12 0	5·5
3,625 7 5	48 0 0	676 2 0	...	4,349 9 5	3,666 3 5	48 0 0	3,714 3 5	6·7
1,182 0 0	...	...	...	1,182 0 0	1,182 0 0	...	1,182 0 0	5·2
825 0 0	...	...	...	825 0 0	809 0 0	...	809 0 0	2·5
240 0 0	...	76 14 0	9 0 0	325 14 0	240 0 0	25 4 0	265 4 0	6·1
2,247 0 0	...	76 14 0	9 0 0	2,332 14 0	2,231 0 0	25 4 0	2,256 4 0	3·8
67,750 11 0	2,331 5 1	9,820 0 6	203 0 0	80,105 0 7	67,774 10 7	4,514 11 8	72,289 6 3	5·4

R. T H. GRIFFITH,

Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX NORTH-

TABLE No. VII.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE

Division.	District.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Religious or natural classification of scholars on 31st March.* Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	9	249	191	...	242	7	...
	Saharanpur	126	3,762	3,226	...	2,113	1,649	...
	Muzaffarnagar	118	3,397	2,660	...	2,175	1,222	...
	Meerut	192	5,608	4,379	...	4,332	1,276	...
	Bulandshahr	107	3,518	2,911	...	2,997	521	...
	Aligarh	167	5,736	4,463	...	5,382	354	...
	Total ...	719	22,270	17,830	...	17,241	5,029	...
Rohilkhand ...	Bijnor	109	3,012	2,524	...	1,822	1,090	...
	Moradabad	114	3,403	2,793	...	2,178	1,225	...
	Bareilly	159	5,885	4,720	...	4,105	1,780	...
	Budaun	98	4,224	3,167	..	3,400	824	...
	Sháhjahánpur	107	3,054	2,634	...	2,812	242	...
	Total ...	587	19,478	15,838	...	14,317	5,161	...
Agra ...	Muttra	116	4,676	3,811	...	4,516	160	...
	Agra	182	4,901	4,041	...	4,732	169	...
	Mainpuri	116	3,282	2,729	...	3,062	220	...
	Farukhabad	122	3,879	3,462	...	3,686	193	...
	Etáwah	125	3,122	2,419	...	3,028	94	...
	Etah	85	2,457	2,167	...	2,263	194	...
	Total ...	746	22,317	18,629	...	21,287	1,030	...
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore	161	5,699	4,864	...	5,571	122	6
	Fatehpur	105	3,371	2,633	...	3,038	333	...
	Bánda	144	4,207	3,380	...	3,819	388	...
	Allahabad	189	6,678	5,259	...	4,095	2,583	...
	Hamírpur	82	3,132	2,328	...	2,902	230	...
	Jaunpur	120	4,954	4,172	...	4,503	451	...
	Total ...	801	28,041	22,636	...	23,928	4,107	6
Benares ...	Azamgarh	174	7,324	6,072	...	6,473	851	...
	Mirzapur	105	3,846	3,299	...	3,556	290	...
	Benares	94	3,163	2,468	...	3,027	136	...
	Gorakhpur	180	7,170	6,255	...	6,871	299	...
	Basti	133	4,399	3,919	...	4,039	360	...
	Gházipur	150	5,690	4,947	...	5,084	606	...
	Total ...	836	31,592	26,960	...	29,050	2,542	..
Jhánsi ...	Jalaun	76	2,256	1,837	...	2,174	82	...
	Jhánsi	46	1,083	789	...	1,053	30	...
	Lalitpur	17	468	366	...	428	40	...
	Total ...	139	3,807	2,992	...	3,655	152	...
Kumaun ...	Kumaun	99	3,516	1,850	...	3,303	7	206
	Garhwál	45	2,099	1,383	...	2,081	18	...
	Tarái	11	287	243	...	225	62	...
	Total ...	155	5,902	3,476	...	5,609	87	206
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,983	1,33,407	1,08,361	...	1,15,087	18,108	212

WESTERN PROVINCES

general education for the year 1877-78.

LOWER CLASS (HALKABANDI SCHOOLS).

Receipts.					Expenditure.			
Grants from provincial revenue	Municipal grant	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
Rs a. p	Rs. a p	Rs a. p.	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p	
800 0 0	...	...	...	800 0 0	800 0 0	...	800 0 0	4 1
12,110 0 0	180 0 0	9 0 0	675 0 0	12,974 0 0	11,225 0 0	855 0 0	12,080 0 0	3 7
13,162 0 0	...	21 0 0	...	13,183 0 0	13,162 0 0	...	13,162 0 0	4 9
23,000 0 0	...	646 0 0	...	23,646 0 0	20,137 0 0	...	20,137 0 0	4 6
13,100 0 0	...	..	206 0 0	13,306 0 0	13,306 0 0	...	13,306 0 0	4 5
21,000 0 0	...	16 0 0	...	21,016 0 0	19,933 0 0	...	19,933 0 0	4·4
83,172 0 0	180 0 0	692 0 0	881 0 0	84,925 0 0	78,563 0 0	855 0 0	79,418 0 0	4 4
12,176 0 0	...	...	...	12,176 0 0	12,176 0 0	...	12,176 0 0	4 8
15,000 0 0	...	...	...	15,000 0 0	14,481 0 0	...	14,481 0 0	5 2
21,058 0 0	...	...	...	21,058 0 0	19,996 0 0	...	19,996 0 0	4 2
10,614 0 0	...	...	...	10,614 0 0	10,456 0 0	...	10,456 0 0	3 3
11,866 0 0	...	...	...	11,866 0 0	11,775 0 0	...	11,775 0 0	4 4
70,714 0 0	...	...	...	70,714 0 0	68,864 0 0	...	68,864 0 0	4 3
14,838 0 0	...	...	...	14,838 0 0	13,119 0 0	...	13,119 0 0	3·4
19,647 0 0	...	...	...	19,647 0 0	19,647 0 0	...	19,647 0 0	4 8
12,648 0 0	...	..	...	12,648 0 0	12,430 0 0	...	12,430 0 0	4 5
14,332 0 0	...	15 0 0	...	14,347 0 0	14,332 0 0	15 0 0	14,347 0 0	4 1
13,894 0 0	...	...	7 0 0	13,901 0 0	13,717 0 0	7 0 0	13,720 0 0	5·6
9,852 0 0	...	85 0 0	...	9,937 0 0	9,177 0 0	...	9,177 0 0	4 2
85,211 0 0	...	100 0 0	7 0 0	85,318 0 0	82,418 0 0	22 0 0	82,440 0 0	4 4
19,948 0 0	...	...	...	19,948 0 0	19,948 0 0	...	19,948 0 0	3 5
11,884 0 0	...	...	...	11,884 0 0	10,441 0 0	...	10,441 0 0	3 9
13,500 0 0	...	...	...	13,500 0 0	13,492 0 0	...	13,492 0 0	3·9
24,494 0 0	...	...	...	24,494 0 0	21,186 0 0	...	21,186 0 0	4·0
10,660 0 0	...	...	...	10,660 0 0	10,787 0 0	...	10,787 0 0	4 6
12,560 0 0	...	...	...	12,560 0 0	12,130 0 0	...	12,130 0 0	2 9
93,046 0 0	..	...	...	93,046 0 0	87,984 0 0	...	87,984 0 0	3·8
17,345 0 0		..	...	17,345 0 0	17,345 0 0	...	17,345 0 0	2·8
9,444 0 0	...	3 0 0	1,181 0 0	10,628 0 0	9,444 0 0	1,184 0 0	10,628 0 0	3 2
9,000 0 0	...	...	...	9,000 0 0	8,653 0 0	..	8,653 0 0	3·5
17,000 0 0	...	84 0 0	...	17,084 0 0	17,019 0 0	84 0 0	17,103 0 0	2 7
13,976 0 0	...	23 0 0	...	13,999 0 0	13,976 0 0	...	13,976 0 0	3 5
14,323 0 0	...	...	...	14,323 0 0	14,323 0 0	...	14,323 0 0	2 9
81,088 0 0	...	110 0 0	1,181 0 0	8,2379 0 0	80,760 0 0	1,268 0 0	82,028 0 0	3 0
9 284 0 0	...	..	...	9,284 0 0	9,284 0 0	...	9,284 0 0	5 0
4,933 0 0	...	117 0 0	15 0 0	5,065 0 0	4,921 0 0	123 0 0	5,044 0 0	6 4
2,238 0 0	...	...	...	2,238 0 0	1,617 0 0	..	1,617 0 0	4·4
16 455 0 0	...	117 0 0	15 0 0	16,587 0 0	15,822 0 0	123 0 0	15,945 0 0	5 3
8,005 0 0	...	...	...	8,005 0 0	7,515 0 0	...	7,515 0 0	4 0
3,761 0 0	...	...	...	3,761 0 0	3,760 0 0	...	3,760 0 0	2 6
1,520 0 0	...	...	...	1,520 0 0	1,047 0 0	...	1,047 0 0	4 3
13 286 0 0	...	...	...	13,286 0 0	12,322 0 0	...	12,322 0 0	3 5
42 972 0 0	180 0 0	1,019 0 0	2,084 0 0	4,46,255 0 0	4,26,733 0 0	2,268 0 0	4,29,001 0 0	3 9

R. T H GRIFFITH,
Inspector-General of Schools, N. W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX, NORTH-

TABLE No. VIII.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE

Division.	District.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Average daily attendance	*Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through* English.	Vernacular.
Meerut	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saharanpur ..	2	39	33	...	39
	Muzaffarnagar	3	69	51	...	69
	Meerut ...	2	43	31	...	43
	Bulandshahr	4	111	85	...	111
	Aligarh ...	10	212	163	...	212
	Total	21	474	263	...	474
Rohilkhand	Bijnor ...	2	49	40	...	49
	Moradabad ...	2	44	35	...	44
	Bareilly ...	1	49	48	...	49
	Budaun ...	3	88	72	.	88
	Sháhjahánpur	3	46	40	...	46
	Total	11	276	235	...	276
Agra	Muttra ...	5	149	124	...	149
	Agra ...	7	178	155	...	178
	Mainpuri ...	5	117	99	...	117
	Farukhabad	5	123	108	...	123
	Etáwah ...	5	101	76	...	101
	Etah ...	5	152	135	...	152
	Total	32	820	697	...	820
Allahabad	Cawnpore ...	6	130	108	...	130
	Fatehpur ...	1	13	10	...	13
	Bánda ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allahabad ...	2	56	53	...	56
	Hamirpur ...	1	24	20	...	24
	Jaunpur ...	3	47	36	...	47
	Total	13	270	227	...	270
Benares	Azamgarh ...	2	76	63	...	76
	Mirzapur ...	3	70	58	...	70
	Benares ...	3	59	48	...	59
	Gorakhpur ...	2	54	35	...	54
	Basti ...	3	93	81	...	93
	Ghazipur ...	3	75	62	...	75
	Total	16	427	347	...	427
Jhánsi	Jalaun ...	1	27	21	...	27
	Jhánsi ..	1	21	15	...	21
	Lalitpur ...	1	27	17	...	27
	Total	3	75	53	...	75
Kumaun	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál ...	11	291	210	...	291
	Tarai ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	11	291	210	...	291
	Grand Total ...	107	2,633	2,032	...	2,633

WESTERN PROVINCES.

general education for the year 1877-78.

LOWER CLASS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.				*Receipts.*				*Expended.*			
Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Municipal grant.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	39	...	192	...	...	192	192	...	192	5 8
...	26	43	...	196	...	...	196	196	...	196	3·8
...	43	...	...	162	...	...	162	162	...	162	5 2
...	111	...	...	366	...	...	366	366	...	366	4·3
...	212	...	...	948	...	...	948	948	...	948	5·8
...	392	82	...	1,864	...	...	1,864	1,864	...	1,864	7 0
...	...	49	...	192	...	...	192	192	...	192	4 8
...	...	44	...	206	...	...	206	206	...	206	5·9
...	...	49	...	132	...	...	132	132	...	132	2·7
...	35	53	...	347	...	...	347	347	...	347	4 8
...	46	...	...	192	...	...	192	181		181	4 5
...	81	195	...	1,069	...	...	1,069	1,058	...	1,058	4 5
...	146	3	...	363	...	...	363	363	...	363	2 9
...	176	2	...	466	...	...	466	466	...	466	3 0
...	100	17	...	363	...	...	363	354	...	354	3·5
...	122	1	...	351	...	...	351	351	...	351	3·2
...	97	4	...	351	...	...	351	351	...	351	4 6
...	152	...	...	337	25	...	362	337	25	362	2·7
...	793	27	...	2,231	25	...	2,256	2,222	25	2,247	3·2
...	125	5	...	414	...	...	414	414	...	414	3·8
...	13	...	...	79	...	...	79	79	...	79	7·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	54	...	264	...	...	264	264	...	264	5 0
...	...	24	...	63	...	...	63	63	...	63	3 1
...	34	13	...	378	...	...	378	378	...	378	10 5
...	174	96	...	1,198	...	...	1,198	1,198	...	1,198	5·2
...	44	32	...	254	...	...	254	254	...	254	4 0
...	70	...	...	390	...	...	390	390	...	390	5·5
...	55	4	...	408	...	...	408	408	...	408	8·3
...	53	1	...	267	...	40	307	267	...	267	7·6
...	57	36	...	384	...	...	384	384	..	384	4 7
...	71	4	...	348	84	...	432	348	84	432	7.0
...	350	77	...	2,051	84	40	2,175	2,051	84	2,135	6 1
...	27	...	...	87	...	...	87	87	...	87	4·1
...	21	...	...	61	...	...	61	61	...	61	4 0
...	27	...	...	87	...	...	87	68	...	68	4 0
...	75	...	...	235	...	...	235	216	...	216	4·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	250	...	41	968	...	...	968	892	...	892	4 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	250	...	41	968	...	...	968	892	...	892	4·2
...	2,115	477	41	9,616	109	40	9,765	9,501	109	9,610	4 7

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,

Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX, NORTH-

TABLE No. IX.—*Institutions for general*

GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL

Division.	District.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March learning through.*	
					English.	Vernacular.
Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	2	51	41	...	51
	Sahárunpur	9	320	276	32	288
	Muzaffarnagar	4	117	100	44	73
	Meerut	10	398	327	106	292
	Bulandshahr	5	146	123	...	146
	Aligarh	6	249	157	...	249
	Total	36	1,281	1,024	182	1,099
Rohilkhand ...	Bijnor	1	16	18	...	16
	Moradabad	8	457	671	...	457
	Bareilly	3	161	191	...	161
	Budaun	4	214	184	...	214
	Sháhjahánpur	5	332	276	...	332
	Total	21	1,180	1,340	...	1,180
Agra ...	Muttra	4	216	169	90	126
	Agra	6	166	149	18	148
	Mainpuri	1	46	44	...	46
	Farukhabad	2	56	55	...	56
	Etáwah	4	341	294	...	341
	Etah	7	269	240	86	183
	Total	24	1,094	951	194	900
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore	4	143	126	...	143
	Fatehpur	4	120	97	...	120
	Bánda	3	126	97	...	126
	Allahabad	5	245	215	...	245
	Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaunpur	4	244	208	...	244
	Total	20	878	743	...	878
Benares ...	Azamgarh	1	54	47	...	54
	Mirzapur	6	252	197	...	252
	Benares	10	481	350	...	481
	Gorakhpur	5	255	193	...	255
	Basti	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghazipur, ...	8	309	274	...	309
	Total	30	1,351	1,061	...	1,351
Jhánsi ...	Jalaun	7	260	225	33	227
	Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	2	42	30	...	42
	Total	9	302	255	33	269
Kumaun ...	Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarai	2	117	103	...	117
	Total	2	117	103	...	117
	Grand Total ...	142	6,203	5,477	409	5,794

WESTERN PROVINCES.

education for the year 1877-78.

FREE SCHOOLS.

Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.		*Receipts.*						
Hindu.	Mussalman.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Subscriptions or endowments.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	Total.	Expenditure	Cost per head.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30	21	...	...	600	...	600	457	11·14
205	115	...	275	1,320	34	1,629	1,600	5·79
91	26	...	24	371	120	515	515	5·15
333	65	...	931	1,9.2	111	2,954	2,594	7·93
138	8	...	...	608	...	608	608	4·13
162	87	...	69	326	..	395	395	2·51
959	322	...	1,299.	5,137	265	6,701	6,169	6·02
...	16	...	...	60	...	60	60	3·33
258	199	...	156	1,713	...	1,869	1,869	2·78
56	105	...	...	617	...	617	617	3·23
54	160	...	...	408	...	408	380	2·06
214	118	...	...	1,199	...	1,199	1,199	4·34
582	598	...	156	3,997	...	4,153	4,125	3·07
205	11	...	172	984	157	1,313	1,313	7·77
160	6	...	...	772	42	814	814	5·46
46	...	...	...	96	...	96	96	2·18
43	13	...	...	192	...	192	192	3·49
338	3	...	28	607	224	859	842	2·86
215	54	...	120	1,602	112	1,834	1,763	7·34
1,007	87	...	320	4,253	535	5,108	5,020	5·27
131	12	...	...	654	...	654	654	5·18
66	54	...	...	448	...	448	448	4·61
113	13	...	...	360	...	360	349	3·59
237	8	...	...	420	...	420	420	1·95
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
207	37	...	...	500	...	500	458	2·20
754	124	...	...	2,382	...	2,382	2,329	3·13
25	29	...	...	264	...	264	264	5·61
239	13	...	...	847	...	847	847	4·29
439	52	...	...	1,200	...	1,200	1,170	3·34
205	50	...	...	528	...	528	528	2·73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184	125	100	...	1,073	...	1,173	1,173	4·28
1,082	269	100	...	3,912	...	4,012	3,982	3·74
216	44	...	...	1,330	121	1,451	1,330	5·91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	1	...	...	300	...	300	287	9·56
257	45	...	...	1,630	121	1,751	1,617	6·34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	26	...	...	300	...	300	276	2·64
91	26	...	...	300	...	300	276	2·64
4,732	1,471	100	1,775	21,611	921	24,407	23,51[illegible]	4·29

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,

Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh

APPENDIX, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

TABLE No. X.—*Institution for general education for the year* 1877-78.

GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.

Number.	School.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							*Expenditure.*			Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mussalmans.	Others.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Normal School,	Agra ...	75	68·39	...	75	...	74	1	...	10,664	270	...	...	...	...	10,934	10,664	270	10,934	159·88
2	Ditto ...	Benares ...	82	82 30	...	82	...	74	8	...	10,055	...	...	...	...	.	10,055	10,055	...	10,055	122·17
3	Ditto ...	Almora ...	19	18·42	...	19	...	19	...	...	1,490	...	...	...	...	...	1,490	1,490	...	1,490	80·89
		Total ...	176	169·11	...	176	...	167	9	...	22,209	270	...	...	...	...	22,479	22,209	270	22,479	132·92

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,
Inspector-General of Schools N.-W. P. and Oudh

APPENDIX I, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

TABLE No. XI.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1877-78.

PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS, A. (AIDED), OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Schools.	Number of scholars on roll on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March, 1878.				Receipts.							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muslmans.	Others.	Grants from provincial revenue.	Endowments.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
		(1).—*For European Boys.*									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Dehra Dún ...	St. George's College, Mussooree ...	77	...	77	...	77	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	1,450	...	4,450	2,220	
2	Agra ...	St. Peter's College ...	59	48·41	59	...	51	6	2	...	3,000	...	600	...	2,400	...	6,000	6,000	
3	Allahabad ...	High School	106	94 56	106	...	106	...	...	...	6,000	..	...	720	...	6,322	13,042	11,143	
4	Agra ...	Ditto ...	90	61·33	90	...	90	...	...	...	2,220	...	678	428	1,966	68	5,360	5,265	
		Total ...	332	204 30	332	...	324	6	2	...	14,220	...	1,278	1,148	5,816	6,390	28,852	24,628	
		(2).—*For Native Boys.*																	
1	Dehra Dún ...	American Presbyterian Mission School, Dehra,	166	124	152	14	7	147	12	...	1,800	...	...	...	547	1,600	3,947	3,950	
2	Meerut ...	Church Mission School ...	317	232	317	...	25	160	132	...	2,400	...	3,635	...	577	...	6,612	6,612	
3	Agra ...	St. John's College School ...	314	276	314	...	41	227	46	...	4,453	198	6,339	...	1,719	...	12,709	13,914	
4	Ditto ..	Victoria College ...	289	267	289	...	3	248	38	...	4,200	...	4,812	...	992	...	10,004	9,300	
5	Cawnpore ..	Christ's Church Mission School ...	200	217	200	...	7	175	18	...	2,400	...	...	...	1,415	4,080	7,895	7,995	
6	Allahabad ...	St Peter's School ...	294	206	294	...	21	227	32	14	3,000	3,240	...	...	1,117	...	7,357	7,042	
7	Mirzapur ...	London Mission High School ...	251	156	110	141	12	196	43	...	2,400	4,290	176	...	390	..	7,256	7,276	
8	Benares ...	Jai Narain's College School ...	523	429	274	249	28	419	76	...	5,400	2,033	80	...	1,395	5,390	14,298	14,938	
9	Ditto ...	London Mission High School ...	424	313	424	...	7	362	55	...	4,800	130	...	...	2,393	2,496	9,819	9,569	
10	Ditto ...	Bengalitola Preparatory ...	183	138	175	8	...	181	2	...	1,200	...	812	...	816	62	2,890	2,881	
11	Gházipur ...	German Mission School ...	253	208	211	42	33	183	37	...	2,760	...	134	600	543	3,159	7,196	7,196	
12	Ditto ...	Victoria School ...	188	156	188	...	1	162	23	2	2,160	...	1,065	600	509	240	4,574	4,529	
13	Azamgarh ...	Church Mission School ...	130	100	130	...	7	100	23	...	1,800	...	...	120	460	1,980	4,360	4,360	
14	Jaunpur	Ditto	120	102	120	...	1	108	11	...	1,800	2,632	132	...	365	28	4,957	4,748	
15	Gorakhpur ...	Ditto	294	263	232	62	54	189	50	1	3,000	...	114	450	643	2,440	6,647	6,390	
16	Kumaun ...	London Mission School, Almora ...	261	237	179	82	11	239	7	4	3,600	...	1,440	...	955	...	5,995	5,737	
		Total ...	4,207	3,424	3,609	598	258	3,323	605	21	47,173	12,523	18,739	1,770	14,836	21,475	1,16,516	1,16,437	
		(3).—*Orphanage.*																	
1	Sháhjahánpur...	American Methodist Episcopal Mission School,	202	143	145	57	185	10	7	...	2,640	...	...	...	...	2,808	5,448	5,448	
		Grand Total ...	4,741	3,771 30	4,086	655	767	3,339	614	21	64,033	12,523	20,017	2,918	20,652	30,673	1,50,816	1,46,513	

~~APPENDIX I,~~ NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

TABLE XII.—*Institutions for general education for* 1877-78.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, HIGH B (AIDED), OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	School.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grants from provincial revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ghâzipur ...	Victoria School	106	96	83	23	...	74	32	...	600	...	393	120	150	...	1,263	1,263	
2	Ditto ...	Chashma-i-Rahmat ...	72	68	14	58	...	8	64	...	600	...	255	480	180	...	1,515	1,563	
		Total ...	178	164	97	81	...	82	96	...	1,200	...	648	700	330	...	2,878	2,826	

APPENDIX, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

TABLE No. XIII.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1877-78.

Private Schools, Middle A (aided), open to Government inspection.

Number.	District.	Schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March, 1878.*				*Receipts.*							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grants from provincial revenue.	Endowments.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
		For Europeans and Eurasians.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		For Boys.																	
1	Saháranpur ...	Sind, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway School ...	34	25	34	...	34	...	...	...	480	...	300	...	689	480	1,949	1,949	
2	Agra ...	St. Paul's Catholic Orphanage ...	87	83	87	...	87	...	...	...	3,000	...	1,800	...	1,200	...	6,000	6,000	
3	Cawnpore ...	Ordinance School	15	13	15	...	15	...	...	...	520	...	...	...	239	...	759	754	
4	Ditto ...	Memorial School (mixed)	167	136	167	...	166	1	...	...	3,600	...	...	..	4,122	2,438	10,160	10,160	
5	Allahabad ...	City School (mixed)	111	80	111	...	111	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	720	...	...	2,100	3,093	
6	Ditto ...	Fort School	19	18	19	...	19	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	657	...	1.257	1,257	
7	Kumaun ...	Diocesan Boys' School, Naini Tal ...	87	87	87	...	87	...	...	...	5,808	...	120	150	24,175	...	30,253	28,457	
8	Agra ...	East Indian Railway School, Tundla ...	30	28	30	...	30	...	...	...	480	600	...	...	420	...	1,500	1,402	
		Total ...	550	470	550	...	549	1	...	...	15,868	600	2,220	870	31,502	2,918	53,978	53,072	
		For Girls.																	
9	Dehra Dún ...	Woodstock Girls' School, Landour ...	26	45	26	...	26	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	6,100	7,680	15,580	10,220	
10	Agra ...	Canning Protestant Girls' School ...	49	50	49	...	49	...	...	...	3,780	266	54	...	6,000	36	10,136	8,843	
11	Allahabad ...	Protestant Girls' High School ...	107	98	107	...	107	...	...	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	7,455	11,955	8,169	
12	Kumaun ...	Diocesan Girls' School, Naini Tal ...	50	51	50	...	50	...	...	...	2,820	...	100	...	10,000	...	12,920	11,557	
13	Agra ...	St. Patrick's Catholic Orphanage ...	127	113	127	...	127	...	...	...	1,800	...	1,080	...	720	...	3,600	3,600	
		Total ...	359	357	359	...	359	...	...	...	14,700	266	1,234	...	22,820	15,171	54,191	42,389	
		Grand Total ...	909	827	909	...	908	1	...	...	30,568	866	3,454	870	54,322	18,089	1,08,169	95,461	

APPENDIX, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

TABLE No. XIII.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1877-78.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, MIDDLE A (AIDED), OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION *(concluded)*.

Number.	District.	Schools.	Number of scholars on roll on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March, 1878.*				*Receipts.*							Expenditure.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grants from provincial revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources	Total.		
		For Native Boys.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
1	Saháranpur ...	American Presbyterian Mission School ...	164	126	164	...	2	130	32	...	1,176	...	...	300	298	1,836	3,550	3,484	
2	Ditto ...	Orman School, Roorkee	199	157	42	157	3	165	31	...	1,080	...	681	360	393	...	2,514	2,420	
3	Aligarh ...	Subscription School, Hathras	100	91	100	...	1	92	7	...	600	...	...	1,594	210	26	2,430	2,423	
4	Ditto ...	Anglo-Oriental School for Muhammadans...	160	122	160	...	1	22	136	1	4,200	...	...	...	1,490	10,354	16,044	16,044	
5	Moradabad ...	American Methodist Mission School ...	235	184	188	47	33	148	49	...	1,281	...	258	...	272	1,660	3,471	3,471	
6-8	Bareilly ...	Three Municipal Schools	170	127	170	...	12	99	59	...	1,800	...	...	2,728	327	48	4,903	4,903	
9	Agra	Victoria Branch, Gokalpura	123	110	116	7	...	112	11	...	480	...	780	...	120	...	1,380	1,080	
10	Ditto ...	Branch, St. John's Collegiate School, Lohe-ki-mandi.	66	65	66	...	...	53	13	...	240	...	222	...	99	...	561	561	
11	Ditto ...	Mufid-i-A'm School	499	398	499	...	4	415	79	1	2,160	...	1,260	1,200	651	6	5,277	5,229	
12	Farukhabad ...	Subscription School, Fatehgarh ...	122	102	122	...	1	101	20	...	600	...	490	720	222	67	2,099	2,212	
13	Ditto ...	Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh ...	20	19	20	...	20	...	...	...	300	...	22	...	174	...	496	440	
14	Cawnpore ...	Society Propagation Gospel Mission School, Generalganj.	115	87	72	43	1	109	5	...	570	...	64	220	231	100	1,185	1,185	
15	Allahabad ...	American Presbyterian Mission School, Katra	71	57	42	29	12	51	8	...	420	...	261	...	180	...	861	1,711	
16	Ditto ...	Church Mission Society Parish School ...	122	116	122	...	103	15	4	...	720	...	488	...	182	480	1,870	1,969	
17	Ditto ...	Subscription School, Colonelganj ...	52	42	48	4	3	49	...	...	360	...	439	...	251	...	1,050	1,050	
18	Mirzapur ...	Church Mission School, Chunar ...	193	128	43	150	...	153	40	...	720	...	...	...	217	...	937	937	
19	Benares ...	Subscription School, Shiwala	37	24	26	11	...	13	24	...	360	...	728	...	...	...	1,088	816	
20	Ditto ...	Church Infant Mission School, Sigra ...	60	51	...	60	59	1	...	...	300	...	...	...	11	246	557	557	
21	Gházipur ...	Chashmai Rahmat	153	148	56	97	...	83	70	...	465	...	144	120	172	...	901	853	
22	Ditto ...	Subscription School, Ballia	175	143	175	...	...	161	14	...	400	...	324	120	118	...	962	962	
23	Basti	Church Mission Station School ...	112	85	72	40	3	95	14	...	555	191	...	...	182	700	1,628	1,579	
24	Ditto ...	Subscription School, Basti	41	35	41	...	...	39	2	...	420	...	...	...	72	...	492	492	
25-28	Kumaun ...	American Mission (four) Schools ...	303	281	...	303	...	300	3	...	480	...	...	...	...	524	1,004	1 004	
29	Ditto ...	American Methodist Episcopal Mission, Naini Tal.	115	91	53	62	8	99	8	...	720	...	420	200	265	240	1,845	1 845	
30-31	Garhwál ...	American Methodist Episcopal Mission, Pauri and Srinagar.	111	97	56	55	11	95	3	2	1,800	...	...	...	12	1,982	3,903	3,903	
		Total ...	3,518	2836	2,453	1,065	282	2,600	632	4	22,207	191	6,581	7,562	6,198	18,269	61,008	61,130	

			For Girls.																
1	Dehra Dún ...		American Presbyterian Mission Girls' Boarding School, Dehra.	119	110	119	...	119	...	...	...	1,800	...	898	63	395	4,321	7,477	7,926
2	Agra ...	...	Christian Mission School, Katra ...	42	29	42	...	40	...	...	2	360	...	...	...	84	996	1,440	1,440
3	Moradabad	...	Christian Girls' Boarding School ...	135	127	18	117	86	27	22	...	490	...	153	200	...	557	1,400	1,254
4	Mirzapur	...	London Mission School	149	115	11	138	43	62	44	...	600	...	2,134	...	18	56	2,808	2,338
			Total ...	445	381	190	255	288	89	66	2	3,250	...	3,185	263	497	5,930	13,125	12,958
			Grand Total, Boys and Girls (Natives) ..	3,963	3217	2,643	1,320	570	2,689	698	6	25,457	191	9,766	7,825	6,695	24,199	74,133	74,088
			ORPHANAGES.																
			For Boys.																
1	Saháranpur	...	American Presbyterian Mission Orphanage School.	23	23	...	23	23	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	580	940	940
2	Agra ...	...	Church Mission School, Sikandra ...	312	278	97	215	312	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,456	...	...	...	6,456	6,456
3	Cawnpore	...	Society Propagation Gospel, Asrapur ...	132	105	40	92	46	86	...	...	1,350	...	...	...	76	...	1,426	1,570
4	Saháranpur	...	Ditto ditto, Roorkee ...	46	33	31	15	46	...	...	...	1,500	...	47	...	13	1,800	3,360	3,204
			Total ...	513	439	168	345	427	86	...	...	6,210	...	3,503	...	89	2,380	12,182	12,170
			For Girls.																
5	Bareilly	...	American Mission Evangelical Mission School.	162	150	78	84	162	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	2,808	...	6,258	11,166	5,880
6	Agra ...	...	Christian Female Orphanage ...	234	110	40	194	234	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,200	..	...	...	2,400	2,400
7	Benares	...	Baptist Mission, Ramkatora	25	23	18	5	23	...	...	...	156	...	138	...	...	...	294	294
8	Ditto	...	Church Mission School, Sigra ...	39	39	23	16	39	...	...	...	360	70	...	...	...	981	1,411	1,211
9	Gházipur	...	Girls' School	38	27	...	38	38	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	120	240	240
10	Garhwál	...	American Mission Evangelical Mission, Chopra and Srinagar.	43	21	9	34	20	23	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	548	788	788
			Total ...	539	370	168	371	516	23	...	...	4,176	70	1,338	2,808	...	7,907	16,299	11,013
			Grand Total, Orphanages ...	1,052	809	336	716	943	109	...	...	10,386	70	4,841	2,808	89	10,287	28,481	23,183

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,

Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

TABLE No. XIV.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1877-78.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, MIDDLE B (AIDED), OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on roll on 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muslmans.	Others.	Grants from provincial revenue.	Endowments.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Dehra Dún ...	Church Mission School, Amfield	120	110	...	120	116	2	2	...	240	...	256	...	20	348	864	864	
2	Bijnor ...	Subscription School, Sherkot ...	90	79	...	90	...	38	52	...	264	327	...	...	72	...	663	637	
3	Sháhjahánpur ...	Vernacular Department, Mission School.	80	81	...	80	...	78	2	...	224	...	...	...	24	264	512	512	
4	Ditto ...	Zakir Ali's School, Tilhar ...	66	55	...	66	...	6	60	...	144	...	240	120	36	...	540	540	
5	Agra ...	Oriental Branch, Fatehabad ...	70	59	...	70	...	50	20	...	120	...	180	...	...	...	300	300	
6	Mirzapur ...	Subscription School, Gayanpur	158	123	73	85	...	145	13	...	110	...	600	...	378	...	1,088	1,074	
7	Gorakhpur ...	Ditto, Swintonganj ...	72	68	9	63	2	41	29	...	150	...	...	300	61	} 804	1,840	1,840	
8	Ditto ...	Alinagar	118	87	29	89	1	88	29	...	150	...	...	300	75				
		Total ...	774	662	111	663	119	448	207	...	1,402	327	1,276	720	666	1,416	5,807	5,767	

APPENDIX, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

TABLE No. XV.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1877-78.

Private Schools, Lower (aided), open to Government inspection

Number.	District.	Schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.				Receipts.								Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grants from provincial revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Expended.	
		Lower Schools.																	
		For Boys.																	
1-4	Saháranpur ...	4 Church Mission chools ...	60	56	...	60	...	30	30	...	90	...	...	...	14	392	496	496	
5	Bulandshahr ...	Church Mission School, Deputyganj ...	57	45	...	57	...	52	3	2	...	...	...	...	36	15	51	246	
6-10	Moradabad ...	5 Mission branch schools... ...																	
11	Ditto	Ditto Hasanpur	168	149	...	168	...	118	50	...	312	...	...	...	55	425	792	771	
12	Ditto	Mission school, Kant																	
13	Bareilly	Ditto, Fatehganj	35	26	...	35	4	31	...	...	48	70	...	...	13	131	262	131	
14	Shâhjahânpur ...	A. P. M. school, Bajhera ...	55	46	12	43	5	46	4	...	48	420	...	...	...	...	468	468	
15-17	Mirzapur	3 L. M school, Sigrauli, ...																	
18-21	Ditto	4 Church Mission schools, Ghorwa ...	120	107	...	120	11	97	12	...	204	...	360	...	40	340	944	944	
22 23	Benares	2 Church Mission bazar schools ...	65	51	...	65	...	58	7	...	72	...	...	...	29	177	278	278	
24-29	Azamgarh	6 C. M. schools	290	233	...	290	...	251	39	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	240	240	
30-34	Gorakhpur	5 C. M. schools																	
35	Ditto	Church Mission Society's Boys' School, Basharatpur.	308	224	1	307	35	243	30	...	276	...	48	...	25	631	980	980	
36	Ditto	Ditto Chamar school ...																	
		Total ...	1,158	937	13	1,145	55	926	175	2	1,290	490	408	...	212	2,111	4,511	4,554	

APPENDIX, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

TABLE No. XV.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1877-78.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, LOWER (AIDED), OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION—(*concluded*).

Number.	District.	Schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through.*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*								
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grants from provincial revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Expended.	Cost per head.
		For Girls.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1-7	Saháranpur ...	7 A. P. M. city schools	261	146	...	261	...	...	261	...	420	...	...	...	...	590	1,010	1,010	
8	Meerut	Church Mission zanana school ...	43	39	...	43	...	43	...	...	120	...	545	...	...	...	665	665	
9-14	Bulandshahr ...	6 sub-schools	121	92	...	121	...	77	44	...	480	...	573	...	...	...	1,053	1,186	
15-19	Bijnor	5 A. M. E. M. schools	137	124	...	137	25	7	105	...	240	...	36	...	...	1,409	1,685	1,666	
20-23	Moradabad ...	4 A. M. E. M. schools, Sambhal ...																	
24-31	Ditto	8 A. M. E. M. schools	411	343	...	411	...	96	315	...	672	...	...	...	...	1,626	2,298	2,298	
32-35	Ditto	4 Municipal schools																	
36-42	Budaun	7 Ditto	99	83	...	99	...	23	76	...	180	...	...	240	...	...	420	363	
43-58	Ditto	16 A. M. E. M. schools	205	178	...	205	41	27	137	...	300	...	...	300	...	672	1,272	1,272	
59-61	Bareilly	3 Ditto ditto																	
62-67	Ditto	6 Municipal schools for Muhammadan girls,	200	359	...	200	...	115	85	...	864	440	...	740	...	...	2,044	2,044	
68-73	Ditto	6 Ditto for Hindu girls																	
74-78	Sháhjahánpur ...	5 A. M. E. M. schools	110	101	...	110	...	100	10	...	300	...	...	240	...	732	1,272	1,272	
79	Ditto	Ditto, Khera Bajhera	37	27	...	37	1	35	1	...	96	197	...	...	...	...	293	293	
80-83	Agra	4 Church Mission Society's schools ...	99	77	..	99	...	62	37	..	192	...	408	...	...	1,100	1,700	1,700	
84-91	Mainpuri	8 Schools, Kuraoli	90	64	...	90	...	90	...	...	240	...	240	...	...	...	480	480	
92-102	Ditto ...	11 A. P. M. schools	162	121	...	162	14	103	45	...	360	...	...	...	...	1,153	1,513	1,513	
103	Farukhabad ...	Christian girls' school Rekha ...	46	38	...	46	46	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	380	500	500	
104-108	Hamirpur ...	5 Schools, Maudha	23	8	...	23	...	...	23	...	180	...	120	...	...	...	300	246	
109	Allahabad ...	Church Mission Society's school ...	32	22	...	32	1	15	16	...	120	...	168	...	...	...	288	288	
110	Ditto ...	M. Girls' school	41	33	1	40	...	40	1	...	96	...	...	...	...	203	299	299	
111-115	Mirzapur ...	5 Church Mission schools	120	107	...	120	11	97	12	...	204	...	360	...	40	340	944	944	
116-117	Benares	2 L. M. Girls' schools	171	130	...	171	9	122	40	...	240	...	288	450	...	223	1,201	1,257	
118-119	Ditto ...	2 Church Mission schools	268	215	...	268	...	227	41	...	720	600	60	...	...	721	2,101	2,101	
120-121	Ditto ...	2 Branch M. schools, Jagatganj and Rajghat	30	23	...	30	...	28	2	...	120	...	...	...	...	51	171	171	
122-124	Gorakhpur ...	3 C. M. Society's zanana and girls' schools...																	
125-126	Ditto ...	2 Girls' and infant schools (mixed) ...	197	136	12	185	138	34	25	...	504	...	...	120	19	1,134	1,777	1,777	
127	Ditto ...	Ditto Basharatpur																	
128	Kumaun ...	A. M. E. M. school, Naini Tal ...	30	20	...	30	...	30	...	...	72	84	...	...	...	...	156	156	
		Total ...	2,933	2,486	13	2,920	286	1,371	1,276	...	6,840	1,321	2,798	2,090	59	10,334	23,442	23,501	
		Grand Total, Boys and Girls ...	4,091	3,423	26	4,065	341	2,297	1,451	2	8,130	1,811	3,206	2,090	271	12,445	27,953	28,055	

APPENDIX, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

TABLE No. XVI.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1877-78.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, SPECIAL (AIDED), OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	School.	Number of scholars on rolls on the 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grants from provincial revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Benares ...	Female Normal ...	64	52	61	3	64	...	...	...	1,920	116	4,688	...	456	156	7,336	5,301	
2	Ditto ...	Ditto Industrial ...	75	64	75	...	75	...	...	...	480	40	...	...	755	...	1,275	1,561	
3	Gorakhpur ...	Industrial School, Basharatpur.	46	36	...	46	46	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	240	480	480	
		Total ...	185	152	136	49	185	...	...	...	2,640	156	4,688	...	1,211	396	9,091	7,342	

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,

Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX, NORTH-

TABLE No. XVII.—*Institutions for*

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (INDIGENOUS OR

Division.	District.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March learning through.* English.	Vernacular.
Meerut	Dehra Dún	14	293	236	75	218
	Saháranpur	271	4,452	3,510	...	4,452
	Muzaffarnagar	251	3,542	2,622	...	3,542
	Meerut	181	2,388	2,361	152	2,236
	Bulandshahr	176	2,568	2,568	10	2,558
	Aligarh	178	2,632	1,978	91	2,541
	Total ...	1,071	15,875	13,275	328	15,547
Rohilkhand ...	Bijnor	283	3,917	3,213	72	3,845
	Moradabad	216	2,398	1,709	...	2,398
	Bareilly	49	1,663	1,312	132	1,531
	Budaun	136	1,372	1,088	42	1,330
	Sháhjahánpur	48	830	808	...	830
	Total ...	732	10,180	8,130	246	9,934
Agra	Muttra	76	1,396	1,295	7	1,389
	Agra	234	3,290	2,241	128	3,162
	Mainpuri	112	1,109	905	35	1,074
	Farukhabad	172	2,973	2,478	56	2,917
	Etáwah	79	1,023	1,023	..	1,023
	Etah	155	2,330	1,195	...	2,330
	Total ...	828	12,121	9,137	226	11,895
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore	153	2,046	1,895	173	1,873
	Fatehpur	135	1,591	1,327	...	1,591
	Bánda	27	103	75	41	62
	Allahabad	184	2,023	1,736	25	1,998
	Hamírpur	63	465	423	...	465
	Jaunpur	68	854	707	40	814
	Total ...	630	7,082	6,163	279	6,803
Benares	Azamgarh	180	1,505	1,505	...	1,505
	Mirzapur	30	546	442	...	546
	Benares	392	7,074	5,397	154	6,920
	Gorakhpur	195	681	644	51	630
	Basti	86	545	545	...	545
	Gházipur	57	658	581	17	641
	Total ...	940	11,009	9,114	222	10,787
Jhánsi	Jalaun	15	362	295	...	362
	Jhánsi	19	434	394	28	406
	Lalitpur			Ret	urn not	received.
	Total ...	34	796	689	28	768
Kumaun	Kumaun	6	141	113	...	141
	Garhwál	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarai	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		141	113	...	141
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,241	57,204	46,621	1,329	55,875

WESTERN PROVINCES.

general education for 1877-78.

UNAIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.				*Receipts.*					*Expenditure.*			
Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grant from provincial revenue.	Subscription or endowment.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9	236	48	...	...	...	...	1,545	1,545	...	1,545	1,545	6·5
...	1,993	2,459	...	...	3,520	...	11,089	14,609	...	14,609	14,609	4 1
...	2,075	1,467	...	...	...	...	12,147	12,147	...	12,147	12,147	4·6
..	1,627	761	...	...	...	...	10,492	10,492	...	10,492	10,492	4 4
...	1,490	1,078	...	...	...	...	1,012	1,012	...	1,012	1,012	·4
...	2,019	613	...	6	1,488	574	9,638	11,706	6	11,646	11,652	5·8
9	9,440	6,426	...	6	5,008	574	45,923	51,511	6	51,451	51,457	3·8
21	1,790	2,106	...	...	1,404	...	13,304	14,708	...	14,708	14,708	4·5
...	963	1,435	...	...	...	...	13,546	13,546	...	13,546	13,546	7·9
22	693	948	...	345	1,087	2,853	3,647	7,932	345	74,58	7,803	5·9
...	603	769	...	...	...	311	8,322	8,633	...	8,619	8,619	7·9
...	470	360	...	...	...	...	399	399	...	399	399	·4
43	4,519	5,618	...	345	2,491	3,164	39,218	45,218	345	44,730	45,075	5·5
...	1,281	115	...	...	...	114	2,380	2,494	...	2,494	2,494	1·9
...	2,847	943	...	20	620	60	15,193	15,893	20	15,872	15,892	7 0
...	844	265	...	...	...	...	6,895	6,895	...	6,895	6,895	7·6
38	1,999	671	265	...	4,385	...	8,496	12,881	...	12,881	12,881	5 2
..	706	317	...	...	240	...	9,178	9,418	...	9,418	9,418	9 2
10	1,293	1,027	...	...	837	...	9,346	10,183	...	10,183	10,183	8·5
48	8,470	3,338	265	20	6,082	174	51,488	57,764	20	57,743	57,763	6·3
2	1,528	476	40	...	2,812	2,083	1,327	6,222	...	5,910	5,910	3·1
4	985	602	...	...	5,375	...	...	5,375	...	5,375	5,375	4 0
...	80	23	...	...	477	...	39	516	...	516	516	6·8
...	1,433	590	...	...	...	168	11,817	11,985	...	11,985	11,985	6 9
...	357	108	...	...	216	...	2,624	2,840	...	2,840	2,840	6·7
...	437	417	...	...	5,327	...	828	6,155	...	6,155	6,155	8·7
6	4,820	2,216	40	...	14,207	2,251	16,635	33,093	...	32,781	32,781	5 3
...	941	564	...	...	100	...	4,385	4,485	...	4,385	4,385	2 8
...	506	40	...	...	1,524	...	...	1,524	...	1,524	1524	3·4
...	5,924	1,150	...	...	19,924	120	3,629	23,673	...	23,673	23,673	4·3
...	594	87	...	...	681	...	541	1,222	..	1,178	1,178	1·8
...	364	181	...	300	...	...	2,641	2,941	300	2,641	2,941	5 3
...	271	387	...	...	...	...	267	267	...	267	267	·4
...	8,600	2,409	...	300	22,229	120	11,463	34,112	300	33,668	33,968	3 7
...	315	47	...	...	...	...	1,101	1,101	...	1,101	1,101	3 7
...	432	2	...	...	1,076	...	1,470	2,546	..	2,580	2,580	6 5
...	747	49	...	...	1,076	...	2,571	3,647	...	3,681	3,681	5 3
23	96	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	96	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	36,692	20,078	305	671	51,093	6,283	1,67,298	2,25,345	671	2,24,054	2,24,725	4 8

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,

Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

TABLE No. XVIII.—*Abstract of attendance at the Government and Private Institutions during the year* 1877-78.

		Number attending					Remarks.
		Colleges	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total.	
General education ...	Government	551	3,175	17,797	142,243	163,766	
	Private	...	4,919	9,240	58,753	72,912	
Special ditto	Government	336	...	176	...	512	
	Private	...	...	139	46	185	
	Total ...	887	8,094	27,352	201,042	237,375	

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,

Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

TABLE No. XIX.—*Abstract of receipts and charges at the Government and private institutions during the year* 1877-78.

		Receipts.					Charges.				
		Colleges.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total.	Colleges.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General education ...	Government ...	1,54,334	1,68,634	1,36,827	4,80,427	9,40,222	1,47,324	1,53,733	1,24,906	4,62,125	8,88,088
	Private ...	...	1,53,694	2,16,590	2,53,298	6,23,582	...	1,49,339	1,98,499	2,52,780	6,00,618
Special ditto ...	Government ...	1,99,964	...	22,479	...	2,22,443	1,89,607	...	22,479	...	2,12,086
	Private ...	...	...	8,611	480	9,091	...	...	6,862	480	7,342
	Total ...	3,54,298	3,22,328	3,84,507	7,34,205	1,795,338	3,36,931	3,03,072	3,52,746	7,15,385	17,08,134

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,
Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh

TABLE No. XX.—*Abstract of grants-in-aid received by private institutions during the year* 1877-78.

	Colleges.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
General education	...	65,233	67,813	8,130	1,41,176	
Special ditto	...	...	2,400	240	2,640	
Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	559	
Total ...	...	65,233	70,213	8,370	1,44,375	

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,

Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

TABLE No. XXI.—*General statement of amount expended by Government on education during the year* 1877-78.

		Salaries.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Contingencies.	Grant-in-aid.	Total.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
General Establishment		1,51,638	...	...	30,494	...	1,82,132	
Government Colleges and Schools ...	General ...	8,20,190	16,077	...	Included	...	8,36,267	
	Special ...	2,07,716	600	...	In salaries	...	2,08,316	
Private Colleges and Schools ...	General ...	...	490	...	...	1,41,735	1,42,225	
	Special ...	...	...	...	...	2,640	2,640	
	Total ...	11,79,544	17,167	...	30,494	1,44,375	13,71,580	

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,

Inspector-General of Schools, N.-W.P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE II.—*Government schools of the higher class (zila schools) in the province of Oudh for the year* 1877-78.

Name of institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	8b	9	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	10
Bara Banki	Bara Banki ...	1st March, 1861,	61	36	2	99	98	106	14	99	99	...	47	...	...	4 annas to 8 annas.
Unao	Unao ...	1st March, 1861,	106	35	1	142	170	180	15	102	112	9	20	1	...	Ditto.
Sitapur	Sitapur ...	18th October, 1859,	81	37	...	118	103	117	15	113	116	2	34	...	...	Ditto.
Hardoi	Hardoi ...	14th July, 1862,	86	28	1	115	112	124	15	115	85	10	75	...	...	Ditto.
Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur ...	1st May, 1861,	85	11	...	96	102	113	14	90	96	...	44	...	...	Ditto.
Fyzabad	Fyzabad ...	1st October, 1860,	235	50	5	290	252	280	13	280	290	...	139	...	...	Ditto.
Gonda	Gonda ...	August, 1859,	112	18	...	130	127	139	12	130	130	8	75	...	...	Ditto.
Bahraich	Bahraich ...	April, 1868,	85	36	4	125	127	149	15	112	125	...	40	...	...	Ditto.
Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli ...	December, 1861,	105	37	1	143	150	170	16	143	143	...	73	...	...	Ditto.
Sultanpur	Sultanpur ...	July, 1861,	117	26	2	145	125	157	14	108	122	29	51	...	...	Ditto.
Partabgarh	Partabgarh ..	12th March, 1860,	88	24	...	112	103	118	14	102	112	...	53	...	...	Ditto.
Total ...	Eleven schools,	... ...	1,161	338	16	1,515	1,469	1,653	14	1,399	1,430	58	651	1	...	4 annas to 8 annas.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE II.—*Government schools of the higher class (zila schools) in the province of Oudh for the year* 1877-78—(concluded).

Name of institution.	Locality.	When established	Receipts.										Charges.			Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
			From provincial funds (proper).	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate of assessment.	Two-thirds new local cess.	Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Municipal fund.	Sale of books.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.			Total cost.	Cost to provincial funds.
1	2	3	11	12	13	13a	14	15	15a	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Bara Banki ...	Bara Banki..	1st March, 1861,	3,951 15 2	...	...	...	...	484 7 3	...	..	...	4,436 6 5	4,423 1 11	13 4 6	4,436 6 5	.	...	45 4 3	44 13 0
Unao ...	Unao ...	1st March, 1861,	3,800 0 0	...	...	...	...	629 14 0	...	.	4 0 0	4,433 14 0	4,433 14 0	...	4,433 14 0	..	...	26 1 3	22 5 7
Sitapur ...	Sitapur ...	18th October, 1859	3,122 3 1	...	...	...	271 4 0	544 15 3	...	..	...	3,938 6 4	3,893 14 4	44 8 0	3,938 6 4	...	...	38 3 9	30 5 0
Hardoi ...	Hardoi ...	14th July, 1862,	4,480 0 0	...	...	...	...	515 14 0	...	..	...	4,995 14 0	4,975 14 0	20 0 0	4,995 14 0	..	...	44 9 8	40 0 0
Lakhimpur ...	Lakhimpur ...	1st May, 1861,	3,385 13 5	...	...	...	84 0 0	422 9 0	...	.	...	3,892 6 5	3.870 4 11	22 1 6	3,892 6 5	..	...	38 2 6	33 3 1
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	1st October, 1860	10,448 6 8	...	...	...	50 0 0	1,314 7 6	...	..	...	11,812 14 2	11,794 14 2	18 0 0	11,812 14 2	...	...	46 14 0	41 7 4
Gonda ..	Gonda ...	August, 1859,	3,800 0 0	120 0 0	...	...	...	508 14 0	...	...	...	4,428 14 0	4,428 14 0	...	4,428 14 0	..	...	34 13 10	29 14 8
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ..	April, 1868,	4,090 3 0	...	...	...	...	532 6 0	...	..	15 8 6	4,638 1 6	4,587 14 6	50 3 0	4,638 1 6	...	...	36 8 3	32 3 3
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	Decr., 1861,	5,578 8 0	180 0 0	...	...	...	766 1 0	...	...	...	6,524 9 0	6,486 1 0	38 8 0	6,524 9 0	...	..	43 7 11	37 3 9
Sultanpur ...	Sultanpur ...	July, 1861,	4,351 14 2	...	...	...	120 0 0	410 6 0	...	...	...	4,882 4 2	4,882 4 2	...	4,882 4 2	...	...	39 0 11	34 12 1
Partabgarh ...	Partabgarh ...	12th March, 1860,	2,481 14 6	...	...	238 11 3	164 0 0	418 0 9	...	..	..	3,302 10 6	3,302 10 6	...	3,302 10 6	...	...	32 1 0	26 6 7
Total ...	Eleven schools,	... ...	49,490 14 0	300 0 0	...	238 11 3	689 4 0	6,547 14 9	...	...	19 8 6	57,286 4 6	57,079 11 6	206 9 0	57,286 4 6	...	...	38 15 11	33 13 8

R. A. LLOYD, B.A.,
Offg Inspector of Schools Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE IIA.—*Government schools of the middle class (Anglo-Vernacular town schools) in the province of Oudh for the year* 1877-78.

Locality, zila.	Tahsil.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a.	8b.	9	9a.	9b.	9c.	9d.	9e.	10
Lucknow	Kakori ...	1st February 1867,	15	8	...	23	46	61	12	12	8	...	19	...	2	3 annas to 6 annas
Bara Banki	Daryabad ...	26th April, 1861,	37	6	...	43	76	95	13	30	43	...	23	...	...	3 annas to 6 annas.
	Rudauli ...	1861,	17	19	...	36	70	88	13	22	35	1	17	...	...	Ditto.
	Haidargarh ...	1st April, 1864,	43	10	...	53	83	90	12	30	33	13	13	...	...	Ditto.
	Fatehpur ...	1st January, 1865,	32	8	...	40	58	77	13	22	32	8	7	...	...	Ditto.
	Zaidpur ...	20th December 1864,	12	50	...	62	91	115	13	29	45	...	34	...	6	Ditto.
Total ...	...	...	141	98	...	234	378	465	13	133	188	22	94	...	6	3 annas to 6 annas.
Unao	Purwa ...	May, 1862,	68	6	...	74	116	134	13	49	55	19	30	...	...	3 annas to 6 annas
Sitapur	Biswan ...	15th February, 1862,	39	10	...	49	112	128	14	30	20	16	13	...	...	3 annas to 6 annas.
	Mallanpur ...	April, 1874,	56	10	...	66	73	97	14	30	50	50	30	...	...	Ditto.
Total ...	...	...	95	20	...	115	185	225	14	60	70	66	43	...	...	3 annas to 6 annas.
Hardoi	Shahabad ...	1st October, 1860,	73	27	...	100	117	130	12	66	90	12	42	...	...	3 annas to 6 annas.
	Bilgram ...	15th October, 1860,	51	52	...	103	118	130	13	63	103	...	48	...	...	Ditto.
	Sandila ...	1st February, 1862,	34	46	...	80	88	101	12	49	80	...	27	...	...	Ditto.
	Mallanwan ...	1st January, 1865,	87	2	...	89	124	143	10	76	89	...	29	...	...	Ditto.
Total ...	...	...	245	127	...	372	447	504	12	254	362	12	146	...	...	3 annas to 6 annas.
Kheri	Muhamdi ...	1st January, 1861,	67	22	...	89	92	110	12	58	89	...	21	...	...	3 annas to 6 annas.
Fyzabad	Akbarpur ...	1st June, 1864,	33	13	...	46	87	101	13	36	46	...	27	...	...	Ditto.
	Tanda ...	7th March, 1860,	64	16	...	80	72	89	11	37	74	6	27	...	...	Ditto.
	Ajodhya ...	23rd January, 1865,	39	1	...	40	68	82	13	20	21	19	6	...	...	Ditto
Total ...	...		136	30	...	166	227	272	12	93	141	25	60	...	...	3 annas to 6 annas.
Gonda	Utraula ...	1st May, 1864,	36	26	...	62	67	94	11	30	62	...	22	...	...	3 annas to 6 annas.
	Colonelganj ...	June, 1864,	43	22	...	65	70	91	12	34	65	8	19	...	...	Ditto
Total ...	...	...	79	48	...	127	137	185	12	64	127	8	41	...	...	3 annas to 6 annas.
Rae Bareli	Jais ...	13th January, 1866,	37	33	...	70	74	91	13	46	54	16	15	...	...	Ditto.
Grand Total ...	Twenty schools ...	...	883	387	...	1,270	1,702	2,047	12	769	1,094	168	469	...	8	3 annas to 6 annas.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE IIA.—*Government schools of the middle class (Anglo-Vernacular town schools) in the province of Oudh for the year* 1877-78—(concluded).

Locality, zila.	Tahsil.	When established.	Receipts. From provincial funds (proper)	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate of assessment	Two-thirds new local cess.	Subscriptions, donations, &c.,	Fees, fines, &c.	Municipal fund.	Sale of books.	Other sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to provincial funds.
1	2	3	11	12	13	13a	14	15	15a	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			Rs. a. p.		Rs a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p			Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow ...	Kakori ...	1st Feby., 1867,	460 0 0	...	102 0 0	150 0 0	300 0 0	35 14 0	...	...	...	1,047 14 0	1,047 14 0	...	1,047 14 0	...	..	22 12 5	15 7 7
Bara Banki...	Daryabad ...	26th April, 1861,	1,087 4 1	...	192 0 0	180 0 0	...	120 13 0	...	...	...	1,580 1 1	1,545 6 10	34 10 3	1,580 1 1	...	...	20 12 8	19 3 2
	Rudauli ...	1861,	1,178 0 0	...	...	180 0 0	...	126 12 0	...	...	...	1,484 12 0	1,484 12 0	...	1,484 12 0	...	..	21 3 4	19 6 5
	Haidargarh ...	1st April, 1864,	1,079 7 9	...	60 0 0	180 0 0	...	85 15 0	...	...	...	1,405 6 9	1,405 6 9	...	1,405 6 9	...	...	16 14 11	15 14 4
	Fatehpur ...	1st Jany., 1865,	1,039 14 3	...	...	180 0 0	108 0 0	72 3 9	...	...	...	1,400 2 0	1,382 3 9	17 14 3	1,400 2 0	...	...	24 2 3	21 0 6
	Zaidpur ...	20th Dec., 1864,	955 0 0	...	...	408 0 0	...	143 15 0	...	..	...	1,506 15 0	1,506 15 0	...	1,506 15 0	...	...	16 8 11	14 15 8
Total ...	...		5,339 10 1	...	252 0 0	1,128 0 0	108 0 0	549 10 9	...	...	...	7,377 4 10	7,324 12 4	52 8 6	7,377 4 10	..	...	19 8 3	17 12 5
Unao ...	Purwa ..	May, 1862,	1,600 0 0	..	...	144 0 0	...	166 9 0	...	...	...	1,910 9 0	1,910 9 0	...	1,910 9 0		...	16 7 6	15 0 6
Sitapur ...	Biswan ...	15th Feby., 1862,	1,300 0 0	...	81 0 9	178 8 0	...	166 10 6	...	...	...	1,726 3 3	1,726 3 3	...	1,726 3 3	...	...	15 6 7	13 14 9
	Mallanpur ...	April, 1874,	439 4 5	...	..	..	518 8 8	43 15 6	...	...	3 13 3	1,005 9 10	1,005 9 10	...	1,005 9 10	...	...	13 12 5	6 0 3
Total ...	...	...	1,739 4 5	...	81 0 9	178 8 0	518 8 8	210 10 0	...	...	3 13 3	2,731 13 1	2,731 13 1	...	2,731 13 1	...	..	14 12 3	10 12 10
Hardoi ...	Shahabad ..	1st Oct., 1860,	1,890 13 10	...	...	...	...	201 0 0	...	...	1 1 0	2,092 14 10	2,082 1 0	10 13 10	2,092 14 10		...	17 14 2	16 2 7
	Bilgram ...	15th Oct., 1860,	734 0 0	..	...	636 0 0	...	194 0 0	...	...	0 6 0	1,564 6 0	1,564 6 0	...	1,564 6 0	..	...	13 4 1	11 9 9
	Sandila ...	1st Feby., 1862,	614 0 0	...	...	660 0 0	..	129 4 0	...	...	2 0 0	1,405 4 0	1,405 4 0	...	1,405 4 0	...	.	15 15 6	14 7 7
	Mallanwan ...	1st Jany., 1865,	300 0 0	...	...	822 0 0	...	156 3 3	...	...	1 14 0	1,280 1 3	1,280 1 3	...	1,280 1 3	..	...	10 5 2	9 0 9
Total ...	.	...	3,538 13 10	...	...	2,118 0 0	...	680 7 3	...	...	5 5 0	6,342 10 1	6,331 12 3	10 13 10	6,342 10 1	..	.	14 3 0	12 10 10
Kheri ...	Muhamdi	1st Jany., 1861,	1,476 3 7	...	60 0 0	...	24 0 0	161 11 6	...	...	...	1,721 15 1	1,717 12 10	4 2 3	1,721 15 1	..		18 11 6	16 11 2
Fyzabad ...	Akbarpur ...	1st June, 1864,	1,300 0 0	...	48 0 0	...	7 0 0	180 0 0	...	...	...	1,535 0 0	1,535 0 0	...	1,535 0 0	..	...	17 10 3	15 7 11
	Tanda ...	7th March, 1860	1,224 11 10	...	12 0 0	...	36 0 0	145 11 0	120 0 0	...	2 0 0	1,540 6 10	1,540 6 10	...	1,540 6 10	..	...	21 6 4	17 2 10
	Ajodhya ...	23rd Jany., 1865,	726 3 0	...	...	...	524 0 0	99 5 0	...	...	0 6 6	1,349 14 6	1,343 11 6	6 3 0	1,349 14 6	...	...	19 13 7	10 10 10
Total ...	.	...	3,250 14 10	...	60 0 0	...	567 0 0	425 0 0	120 0 0	...	2 6 6	4,425 5 4	4,419 2 4	6 3 0	4,425 5 4	...	...	19 7 11	14 9 4
Gonda ...	Utraula ...	1st May, 1864,	1,412 2 6	...	...	...	...	142 13 9	...	..	0 4 0	1,555 4 3	1,555 4 3	...	1,555 4 3	.	...	23 3 5	21 1 3
	Colonelganj,	June, 1864.	1,111 0 0	...	...	...	...	86 15 6	...	...	5 0 0	1,202 15 6	1,175 15 6	27 0 0	1,202 15 6	..	...	17 2 11	15 13 11
Total ...	...	...	2,523 2 6	...	...		...	229 13 3	...	...	5 4 0	2,758 3 9	2,731 3 9	27 0 0	2,758 3 9	..	...	20 2 1	18 6 8
Rae Bareli ...	Jais ...	13th Jany., 1866,	1,799 2 11	...	...	...	...	112 13 6	...	...	...	1,912 0 5	1,907 12 2	4 4 3	1,912 0 5	..	..	25 13 4	24 5 0
Grand total ...	Twenty schools	...	21,727 4 2	...	555 0 9	3,718 8 0	1,517 8 8	2,572 9 3	120 0 0	...	16 12 9	30,227 11 7	30,122 11 9	104 15 10	30,227 11 7	...	...	17 12 2	15 4 5

R. A. LLOYD, B.A.,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE No. IIB.—*Government schools of the middle class (vernacular town schools) in the province of Oudh for the year 1877-78.*

Zila.	Number of schools.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Averge age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	8b	9	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	10
Lucknow	11	1864 to 1870	364	294	...	658	765	920	12	...	527	255	337	13	1	1 anna to 2 annas.
Bara Banki	2	1861	97	44	...	141	154	184	14	...	128	99	70	...	...	Ditto.
Unao	10	1861 to 1869	603	192	...	795	919	1,045	12	4	556	418	311	14	...	Ditto.
Sitapur	11	1862 to 1871	623	240	...	863	780	948	13	...	533	461	232	20	...	Ditto.
Hardoi	4	1865 to 1868	204	112	...	316	317	370	14	...	217	214	108	9	...	Ditto.
Kheri	4	1862 to 1868	245	121	...	366	410	468	14	...	258	154	130	21	...	Ditto.
Fyzabad	2	1864 to 1876	60	43	...	103	135	170	13	...	79	82	55	...	...	Ditto.
Gonda	2	1865	215	22	...	237	232	268	13	...	150	87	77	...	...	Ditto.
Bahraich	2	1865 to 1868	72	113	...	185	167	205	14	...	143	47	75	...	..	Ditto.
Rae Bareli	2	1864 to 1872	68	62	...	130	147	166	13	...	113	43	80	...	1	Ditto.
Sultanpur	2	1865 to 1876	83	58	...	141	137	159	12	...	122	88	46	...	...	Ditto.
Partabgarh	4	1864 to 1877	131	105	1	237	209	243	12	...	197	62	89	1	...	Ditto.
Total ...	56 schools,	...	2,765	1,406	1	4,172	4,372	5,146	13	4	3,023	2,010	1,610	78	2	1 anna to 2 annas.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE No. IIB.—*Government schools of the middle class (vernacular town schools) in the province of Oudh for the year* 1877-78—(concluded).

Zila.	Number of schools.	When established.	Receipts. From provincial funds (proper).	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate of assessment.	Two-thirds new local cess.	Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Municipal fund.	Sale of books.	Other sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to provincial funds.
1	2	3	11	12	13	13a	14	15	15a	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.		Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow ...	11	1864 to 1870	3,435 11 8	...	...	866 8 0	150 0 0	350 1 0	1,440 0 0	...	33 12 0	6,276 0 8	6,204 4 2	71 12 6	6,276 0 8	...	...	8 3 3	5 9 11
Bara Banki...	2	1861	1,002 4 8	...	120 0 0	121 10 7	...	87 7 6	...	...	...	1,331 6 9	1,309 6 9	22 0 0	1,331 6 9	...	...	8 10 4	8 1 3
Unao ...	10	1861 to 1869	4,001 9 0	...	608 8 6	144 0 0	437 0 0	463 3 6	...	...	...	5,654 5 0	5,593 5 0	61 0 0	5,654 5 0	...	...	6 2 5	5 2 9
Sitapur ...	11	1862 to 1871	3,029 10 4	...	203 7 10	516 13 10	1,793 10 9	324 6 6	...	...	...	5,868 1 3	5,868 1 3	...	5,868 1 3	...	...	7 8 7	4 12 11
Hardoi ...	4	1865 to 1868	...	...	154 0 0	1,492 0 0	166 0 0	201 7 0	...	...	10 14 0	2,024 5 0	1,858 5 0	166 0 0	2,024 5 0	...	...	6 6 2	5 3 1
Kheri ...	4	1862 to 1868	924 8 0	...	18 12 0	643 0 0	423 6 8	218 11 6	...	...	...	2,228 6 2	2,194 2 2	34 4 0	2,228 6 2	...	...	5 6 11	3 13 11
Fyzabad ...	2	1864 to 1876	831 10 5	...	72 0 0	...	...	112 4 0	...	...	...	1,015 14 5	989 3 11	26 10 6	1,015 14 5	...	...	7 8 1	6 11 1
Gonda ...	2	1865	816 0 0	...	70 0 0	385 0 0	...	106 1 40	...	...	...	1,377 14 0	1,377 14 0	...	1,377 14 0	...	...	5 15 0	5 7 8
Bahraich ...	2	1865 to 1868	972 0 0	...	100 4 0	...	...	108 0 0	...	...	0 2 0	1,180 6 0	1,180 6 0	...	1,180 6 0	...	...	7 1 1	6 6 9
Rae Bareli ...	2	1864 to 1872	1,134 10 10	...	...	300 0 0	27 0 0	73 7 0	...	...	...	1,535 1 10	1,508 1 10	27 0 0	1,535 1 10	..	...	10 7 1	9 12 2
Sultanpur ...	2	1865 to 1876	828 0 0	...	214 6 9	...	...	100 12 0	...	...	...	1,143 2 9	1,104 12 0	38 6 9	1,143 2 9	...	...	8 5 6	7 9 9
Partabgarh ...	4	1864 to 1877	1,209 8 6	...	215 11 9	360 0 0	150 0 0	97 10 0	...	...	...	2,032 14 3	1,695 15 9	366 14 6	2,032 14 3	...	...	9 11 7	8 8 8
Total ...	56	...	18,185 9 5	...	1,777 2 10	4,829 0 5	3,147 1 5	2,244 4 0	1,440 0 0	...	44 12 0	31,667 14 1	30,883 13 10	784 0 3	31,667 14 1	...	...	7 3 11	5 10 9

R. A. LLOYD, B. A.,
Offg Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A

TABLE III.—*Government schools of the lower class (primary town schools) in the province of Oudh for the year* 1877-78.

Locality, zila.	Number of branch school.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Hindus	Muhammadans	Others.	Total.				English	Urdu	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	8b	9	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	10
Lucknow	3	1873	42	70	...	112	101	134	11	...	112	...	54	...	...	1 anna.
Bara Banki	6	1867 to 1871	197	72	...	269	232	278	10	33	157	112	18	...	...	6 pie to 4 annas.
Unao	4	1870 to 1874	161	51	...	212	190	232	13	1	121	95	12	...	...	6 pie to 8 annas.
Sitapur	4	1868 to 1872	81	54	...	135	129	136	10	2	121	14	53	...	...	6 pie to 4 annas
Hardoi	16	1870 to 1874	321	233	...	554	523	580	10	...	407	180	10	...	...	6 pie to 8 annas
Fyzabad	6	1860 to 1872	219	154	4	377	309	375	10	73	368	31	20	...	...	6 pie to 4 annas.
Gonda	3	1859 to 1872	198	74	...	272	229	268	10	...	154	122	46	2	...	6 pie to 4 annas
Bahraich	3	1869 to 1870	96	68	2	166	144	176	12	...	91	75	18	...	...	6 pie to 2 annas
Rae Bareli	5	1867 to 1873	57	109	...	166	176	195	9	36	166	4	42	..	...	6 pie to 1 anna
Sultanpur	1	1874	9	19	...	28	23	30	11	...	18	10	...	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna
Partabgarh	2	1876	35	36	...	71	58	71	11	...	61	10	...	...	...	6 pie to 1 annas
Total ...	53 schools.	...	1,416	940	6	2,362	2,114	2,475	11	145	1,776	653	273	2	...	6 pie to 8 annas

APPENDIX A.

TABLE III.—*Government schools of the lower class (primary town schools) in the province of Oudh for the year* 1877-78—(concluded).

	Number of branch school.	When established.	Receipts.										Charges.			Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
			From provincial funds (proper).	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate of assessment.	Two-thirds new local cess.	Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Municipal funds.	Sale of books.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.			Total cost.	Cost to provincial Funds.
1	2	3	11	12	13	13a	14	15	15a	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow ...	3	1873	72 0 0	...	...	305 1 9	...	31 2 0	...	...	...	408 3 9	408 3 9	...	408 3 9	...	...	4 0 8	3 11 9
Bara Banki ...	6	1867 to 1871	367 6 2	...	124 13 4	...	...	223 7 9	240 0 0	...	...	955 11 3	955 11 3	...	955 11 3	...	...	4 1 11	2 1 11
Unao ...	4	1870 to 1874	358 15 0	...	9 0 0	240 0 0	...	136 10 0	...	...	...	744 9 0	744 9 0	...	744 9 0	...	...	3 14 8	3 3 2
Sitapur ...	4	1868 to 1872	228 0 0	...	...	...	...	112 5 0	212 0 0	...	...	653 5 0	652 5 0	...	652 5 0	...	...	5 0 11	1 12 3
Hardoi ..	16	1870 to 1874	264 0 0	...	1,042 4 1	...	...	325 12 0	402 0 0	...	4 10 0	2,038 10 1	2,023 5 1	15 5 0	2,038 10 1	...	...	3 14 4	2 7 11
Fyzabad ...	6	1860 to 1872	311 0 0	...	150 0 0	...	...	241 12 6	480 0 0	...	...	1,182 12 6	1,182 12 6	...	1,182 12 6	...	...	3 13 3	1 7 10
Gonda ...	3	1859 to 1872	144 0 0	...	...	468 0 0	...	202 6 0	...	...	...	814 6 0	814 6 0	...	814 6 0	...	...	3 8 11	2 10 9
Bahraich ...	3	1869 to 1870	265 8 0	...	...	...	...	62 9 0	360 0 0	...	...	688 1 0	638 9 0	49 8 0	688 1 0	...	...	4 12 5	1 13 6
Rae Bareli ...	5	1867 to 1873	192 0 0	...	156 0 0	...	...	72 6 6	348 0 0	...	...	768 6 6	768 6 6	...	768 6 6	...	...	4 5 10	1 15 7
Sultanpur ...	1	1874	...	...	50 0 0	...	...	5 5 0	...	...	...	55 5 0	55 5 0	...	55 5 0	...	...	2 6 3	2 2 9
Partabgarh ...	2	1876	107 2 3	...	88 0 0	...	...	26 4 6	...	...	...	221 6 9	221 6 9	...	221 6 9	...	...	3 13 1	3 5 10
Total ...	53	...	2,309 15 5	...	1,620 1 5	1,013 1 9	...	1,440 0 3	2,142 0 0	...	4 10 0	8,529 12 10	8,464 15 10	64 13 0	8,529 12 10	...	...	4 0 6	2 5 5

R. A. LLOYD, B.A.,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A

TABLE No. IIIA.—*Government schools of the lower class (village schools) in the province of Oudh for the year 1877-78.*

District.	Number of schools.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Hindus	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	8b	9	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	10
Lucknow	69	1867 to 1877	2,865	491	...	3,356	2,727	3,366	12	...	1,143	2,102	457	121	27	3 pie to 8 annas
Bara Banki	129	1866 to 1878	3,599	1,907	33	5,539	4,678	5,652	13	...	3,557	2,045	1,663	99	172	3 pie to 4 annas
Unao	107	1865 to 1877	4,454	420	...	4,874	4,122	4,993	11	...	1,522	3,114	238	...	...	6 pie to 2 annas
Sitapur	121	1867 to 1877	4,089	888	8	4,985	4,218	4,917	13	...	1,963	3,363	360	...	...	3 pie to 4 annas
Hardoi	104	1867 to 1878	3,689	434	1	4,124	3,516	4,110	11	...	998	3,293	115	...	...	3 pie to 1 Re.
Kheri	68	1867 to 1877	2,506	538	...	3,044	2,589	3,139	11	...	1,024	2,174	227	...	...	3 pie to 4 annas
Fyzabad	77	1867 to 1878	2,508	639	...	3,147	2,542	3,330	11	...	1,527	1,727	460	...	...	6 pie to 4 annas
Gonda	104	1870 to 1878	3,706	845	...	4,551	3,550	4,679	13	...	2,570	2,012	866	...	...	3 pie to 8 annas
Bahraich	84	1868 to 1877	3,089	737	...	3,826	2,968	3,820	11	...	1,702	2,730	254	...	...	3 pie to 4 annas
Rae Bareli	98	1866 to 1877	3,508	520	...	4,028	3,365	4,148	11	...	1,844	2,377	425	...	...	3 pie to 4 annas
Sultanpur	93	1866 to 1877	3,022	935	...	3,957	3,255	3,974	12	...	2,516	1,479	640	...	...	3 pie to 8 annas
Partabgarh	70	1866 to 1878	2,058	528	...	2,586	2,076	2,574	13	...	1,327	1,527	388	...	...	3 pie to 2 annas
Total ...	1,124	...	39,093	8,882	42	48,017	39,606	48,702	12	...	21,693	27,943	6,093	220	199	3 pie to 1 Re.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE No. III A.—*Government schools of the lower class (village schools) in the province of Oudh for the year* 1877-78—(concluded).

Districts.	Number of schools.	When established.	Receipts: From provincial funds (proper).	Receipts: Proceeds of endowment.	Receipts: Local rate of assessment.	Receipts: Two-thirds new local cess.	Receipts: Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Receipts: Fees, fines, &c.	Receipts: Municipal fund.	Receipts: Sale of books.	Receipts: Other sources.	Receipts: Total.	Charges: Current.	Charges: Extraordinary.	Charges: Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil: Total cost.	Annual cost of educating each pupil: Cost to provincial funds.
1	2	3	11	12	13	13a	14	15	15a	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow ...	69	1867 to 1877	...	...	5,893 12 3	819 8 11	...	903 1 3	...	...	...	7,616 6 5	7,384 4 5	232 2 0	7,616 6 5	...	...	2 12 8	2 7 5
Bara Banki ...	129	1866 to 1878	...	...	13,250 7 11	...	...	1,612 1 3	...	...	...	14,862 9 2	14,234 3 8	628 5 6	14,862 9 2	...	...	3 2 10	2 13 4
Unao ...	107	1865 to 1877	...	...	10,684 2 9	...	...	1,363 8 3	...	...	...	12,047 11 0	11,470 0 6	577 10 6	12,047 11 0	...	...	2 14 9	2 9 6
Sitapur ...	121	1867 to 1877	...	...	9,832 7 1	77 0 0	...	952 0 6	...	...	...	10,861 7 7	10,569 7 10	291 15 9	10,861 7 7	...	...	2 9 2	2 5 7
Hardoi ...	104	1867 to 1878	...	...	8,628 15 8	...	...	1,497 14 0	...	...	...	10,126 13 8	9,877 12 8	249 1 0	10,126 13 8	...	...	2 14 1	2 7 3
Kheri ...	68	1867 to 1877	162 0 0	...	5,038 0 5	192 8 0	291 14 0	666 11 9	...	...	...	6,351 2 2	6,222 15 0	128 3 2	6,351 2 2	...	...	2 7 3	2 1 4
Fyzabad ...	77	1867 to 1878	...	...	7,944 15 2	...	...	794 11 9	...	...	...	8,739 10 11	8,607 14 5	131 12 6	8,739 10 11	...	...	3 7 0	3 2 0
Gonda ...	104	1870 to 1878	...	...	11,170 9 11	...	...	973 4 0	...	...	...	12,143 13 11	11,399 4 2	744 9 9	12,143 13 11	...	...	3 6 9	3 2 1
Bahraich ...	84	1868 to 1877	...	...	8,850 11 1	...	...	1,176 9 0	...	...	...	10,027 4 1	9,774 12 1	252 8 0	10,027 4 1	...	...	3 6 1	2 15 9
Rae Bareli ...	98	1866 to 1877	...	...	9,929 15 1	...	...	1,016 3 0	...	...	...	10,946 2 1	10,351 7 10	594 10 3	10,946 2 1	...	...	3 4 1	2 15 3
Sultanpur ...	93	1866 to 1877	...	...	9,746 14 5	...	...	911 14 3	...	...	...	10,658 12 8	10,249 12 9	408 15 11	10,658 12 8	...	...	3 4 5	2 15 11
Partabgarh ...	70	1866 to 1878	...	...	7,657 1 6	...	...	264 14 3	...	...	...	7,921 15 9	7,681 5 6	240 10 3	7,921 15 9	...	...	3 13 1	3 11 0
Total ...	1,124	...	162 0 0	...	1,08,628 1 3	1,089 0 11	291 14 0	12,132 13 3	...	...		1,22,303 13 5	1,17,823 4 10	4,480 8 7	1,22,303 13 5	...	...	3 1 5	2 12 5

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APPENDIX A.

TABLE IIIB.—*Government female schools in the province of Oudh for the year* 1877-78.

Districts.	Number of schools.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	8b	9	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	10
Lucknow	18, including 2 closed.	1867 to 1876 ...	98	336	...	434	327	460	12	...	286	109	19	...	36	...
Bara Banki	3, including 1 closed.	1868 to 1878 ...	17	25	...	42	28	38	11	...	25	17	...	...	...	...
Unao	1	7th August, 1877,	...	25	...	25	21	24	9	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	6	1868 to 1876 ...	156	...	2	158	117	152	10	...	...	158	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	13	1868 to 1878 ...	243	124	...	367	306	376	9	...	103	260	4	...	...	...
Kheri	7	1871 to 1873 ...	90	117	...	207	155	206	7	...	119	88	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	2 closed ...	1870 to 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	46	47	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda	6	1875 to 1878 ..	79	49	...	128	101	143	9	...	45	76	...	...	...	...
Bahraich	1	March, 1871 ...	...	22	...	22	15	20	8	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	1	March, 1873 ...	20	...	...	20	15	20	9	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	5	1867 to 1878 ...	17	72	...	89	71	91	10	...	72	17	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh	7	1871 to 1876 ...	17	100	...	117	98	117	9	...	101	16	...	...	...	...
Total ...	70, including 5 closed.	...	737	870	2	1,609	1,300	1,694	9	...	798	761	23	...	36	...

APPENDIX A.

TABLE IIIB.—*Government female schools in the province of Oudh for the year* 1877-78—(concluded).

Districts.	Number of schools.	When established.	Receipts. From provincial funds (proper).	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate of assessment.	Two-thirds new local cess.	Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Municipal funds.	Sale of books.	Other sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Post to provincial funds.
1	2	3	11	12	13	13a	14	15	15a	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow...	18, including 2 closed.	1867 to 1876,	2,646 4 0	...	343 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,989 4 0	2,989 4 0	...	2,989 4 0	...	...	9 2 3	9 2 3
Bara Banki	3, including 1 closed.	1868 to 1878,	164 15 4	...	68 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	233 2 5	233 2 5	...	233 2 5	...	...	8 5 3	8 5 3
Unao ...	1	7th Aug., 1877,	103 8 0	...	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 3 0	103 8 0	0 11 0	104 3 0	...	...	4 15 5	4 15 5
Sitapur ...	6	1868 to 1876,	322 8 0	...	179 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	502 0 0	502 0 0	...	502 0 0	...	...	4 4 8	4 4 8
Hardoi ...	13	1868 to 1878,	363 0 0	...	1,142 8 0	...	34 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,539 8 0	1,539 8 0	...	1,539 8 0	...	...	5 0 6	4 14 9
Kheri ...	7	1871 to 1873,	210 0 0	...	111 11 6	...	293 13 0	...	...	...	8 2 3	623 10 9	607 15 3	15 11 6	623 10 9	...	...	4 0 5	2 1 3
Fyzabad	2 closed ...	1870 to 1877,	...	...	31 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	31 0 0	31 0 0	...	31 0 0	...	...	0 10 9	0 10 9
Gonda ...	6	1875 to 1878,	...	...	610 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	610 5 11	587 5 11	23 0 0	610 5 11	...	...	6 0 8	6 0 8
Bahraich ...	1	March, 1871,	106 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 0	108 15 0	108 15 0	...	108 15 0	...	...	7 4 2	7 1 7
Rae Bareli	1	March, 1873,	...	...	48 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	...	...	3 3 2	3 3 2
Sultanpur	5	1867 to 1878,	307 14 0	...	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	427 14 0	427 14 0	...	427 14 0	...	...	6 0 5	6 0 5
Partabgarh	7	1871 to 1876,	130 0 0	...	281 8 3	...	...	...	130 0 0	...	...	541 8 3	541 8 3	...	541 8 3	...	...	5 8 5	4 3 2
Total ...	70, including 5 closed	...	4,354 9 4	...	2,936 7 9	...	327 13 0	...	130 0 0	...	10 9 3	7,759 7 4	7,720 0 10	39 6 6	7,759 7 4	...	...	5 15 6	5 9 9

R. A. LLOYD, B. A.,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle

APPENDIX A.

TABLES IV AND IVA.—*Private colleges and collegiate institutions in the province of Oudh open to Government inspection for the year* 1877-78, *(aided by Government).*

Name of institution	Locality	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	8b	9	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	10
							TABLE IV.									
Canning College																
College Department ...	Lucknow ...	January, 1866,	64	4	...	68	68	75	19	68	...	...	28	21	1	8 As. to 5 Rs
							TABLE IVA.									
Canning College																
Oriental Department	Lucknow ...	1st April, 1864,	68	55	...	123	79	127	15	...	32	15	14	17	45	8 As. s
Law Department	Ditto ...	March, 1870,	5 (41)*	... (2)*	...	5 (43)*	4 (38)*	5 (53)*	... (22)*	5 (43)*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Two schools ...	...	73	55	...	128	83	132	15	5	32	15	14	17	45	8 As. to 5 Rs
GRAND TOTAL ...	Three schools...	.	137	59	...	196	151	207	17	73	32	15	42	38	46	8 As. to 5 Rs.

* In these seven totals the corresponding numbers relating to the Law Department have not been included, because all the students attending this department belong also to one or other of the other departments, where they have been already counted

APPENDIX A

TABLES IV AND IVA.—*Private colleges and collegiate institutions in the province of Oudh open to Government inspection for the year* 1877-78, *(aided by Government).*—(concluded).

Name of institution	Locality.	When established.	Receipts. From provincial funds (proper).	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate of assessment	Two-thirds new local cess.	Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Municipal fund.	Sale of books.	Other sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to provincial funds.
1	2	3	11	12	13	13a	14	15	15a	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
											TABLE IV.—(*continued*).								
Canning College.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a p			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
College Department,	Lucknow ..	Jany., 1866 ..	10,936 3 1	24,956 11 11	...	...	..	330 0 0	...	...	974 4 11	37,197 3 11	24,555 14 8	...	24,555 14 8	12,641 5 3	...	361 1 10	160 13 3
											TABLE IVA.—(*continued*).								
Canning College.																			
Oriental Department.	Lucknow ...	1st April, 1864,	3,455 8 4	7,886 1 3	...	...	...	43 4 0	...	..	307 9 9	11,692 7 4	7,759 6 10	..	7,759 6 10	3,933 0 6	...	98 3 6	43 11 10
Law Department,	Ditto ...	March, 1870	498 7 0	1,137 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 6 9	1,680 1 9	1,119 5 8	...	1,119 5 8	560 12 1	...	26 10 5	11 13 10
Total ...	Two schools,	...	3,953 15 4	9,023 4 3	...	...	...	43 4 0	...	..	352 0 6	13,372 9 1	8,878 12 6	...	8,878 12 6	4,493 12 7	...	106 15 7	47 10 2
Grand Total ...	Three schools,	...	14,890 2 5	33,980 1 2	...	...	...	373 4 0	...	..	1,326 5 5	50,569 13 0	33,434 11 2	..	33,434 11 2	17,135 1 10	...	221 6 9	98 9 9

R. A. LLOYD, B. A.,

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APPENDIX A.

TABLE V.—*Private schools of the higher class in the province of Oudh open to Government inspection for the year* 1877-78, *(aided and unaided by Government).*

Name of institution	Locality.	When established	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	8b	9	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	10
			AIDED SCHOOLS.													
Canning School { Higher Department	Lucknow ...	April 1864 ...	74	14	3	91	72	82	18	91	3	...	60	26	2	8 annas to Rs. 5
Canning School { Middle Department	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	204	58	3	265	211	247	15	265	99	61	105	...	...	Ditto
Canning School { Primary Department	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	155	34	7	196	176	210	13	196	124	72	...	...	...	Ditto
Total	One school ...	...	433	106	13	552	459	539	15	552	226	133	165	26	2	8 annas to Rs. 5
Raja-ka bazar Church Mission School	Lucknow ...	1859 ...	194	74	7	275	220	284	13	235	199	117	97	21	6	6 pie to 8 annas
Balrampur School	Balrampur ...	1861 ...	129	11	...	140	101	155	12	68	115	72	...	...	...	1 anna to Rs 2
Total of Aided Schools	Three schools ...	...	756	191	20	967	780	978	13	855	540	324	262	47	8	6 pie to Rs. 5
			UNAIDED SCHOOL.													
La Martiniére College, European Department ...	Lucknow ...	1844 ...	...	...	215	215	215	216	12	215	215	215	...	...	...	Various rates.
Total of Aided and Unaided Schools	Four schools ...	...	756	191	235	1,182	995	1,194	13	1,070	755	539	262	47	8	6 pie to Rs. 5

* The Martiniére College is not inspected or managed by the Educational Department, but by a Local Committee.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE V.—*Private schools of the higher class in the province of Oudh open to Government inspection for the year* 1877-78 *(aided and unaided by Government)*—(continued).

Name of institution.	Locality.	When established.	Receipts. From provincial funds (proper).	Receipts. Proceeds of endowment.	Receipts. Local rate of assessment.	Receipts. Two-thirds new local cess.	Receipts. Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, fines, &c.	Receipts. Municipal funds.	Receipts. Sale of books.	Receipts. Other sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to provincial funds.
1	2	3	11	12	13	13a	14	15	15a	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
							AIDED SCHOOLS —(*concluded*).												
Canning school—			Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Higher Department,	Lucknow...	April 1864.	4,273 14 8	9,753 3 7	...	...	...	547 0 0	...	...	380 10 3	14,954 12 6	9,596 9 3	...	9,596 9 3	5,358 3 3	...	133 4 6	59 5 9
Middle Department,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4,025 2 5	9,185 8 6	...	...	...	2,190 10 0	...	...	358 9 7	15,759 14 6	9,038 0 1	...	9,038 0 1	6,721 14 5	...	42 13 4	19 1 3
Primary Department	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,810 12 6	4,131 15 7	...	...	...	1,357 0 0	..	...	161 10 9	7,461 6 10	4,065 3 9	...	4,065 3 9	3.396 3 1	...	23 1 7	10 4 7
Total ...	One school,	...	10,109 13 7	23,070 11 8	...	...	...	4,094 10 0	...	...	900 14 7	38,176 1 10	22,699 13 1	...	22,699 13 1	15,476 4 9	...	49 7 3	22 0 5
Raja-ka-bazar Church Mission School.	Lucknow ...	1859 ...	1,800 0 0	1,440 0 0	...	...	1,007 3 6	250 3 9	...	...	...	4,497 7 3	4,497 7 3	..	4,497 7 3	...	...	20 7 1	8 2 11
Balrampur School,	Balrampur,	1861 ...	1,560 0 0	...	...	...	1,846 12 3	129 5 0	...	.	...	3,536 1 3	3,331 0 9	...	3,331 0 9	205 0 6	...	32 15 8	15 7 1
Total of Aided Schools,	Three schools,	...	13,469 13 7	24,510 11 8	...	...	2,853 15 9	4,474 2 9	...	...	900 14 7	46,209 10 4	30,528 5 1	..	30,528 5 1	15,681 5 3	...	39 2 3	17 4 4
							UNAIDED SCHOOL. —(*concluded*).												
LaMartiniere College European Dept.	Lucknow...	1844 ...	...	27,480 0 0	...	...	...	8,135 0 0	..	...	956 10 0	36,571 10 0	36,571 10 0	...	36,571 10 0	...	...	170 1 7	...
Total of Aided and Unaided Schools.	Four schools,	...	13,469 13 7	51,990 11 8	...	...	2,853 15 9	12,609 2 9	...	...	1,857 8 7	82,781 4 4	67,099 15 1	...	67,099 15 1	15,681 5 3	...	67 7 0	13 8 7

* The Martiniére College is not inspected or managed by the Educational Department but by a Local Committee.

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APPENDIX A

TABLE No. V A.—*Private schools of the middle class in the province of Oudh, open to Government inspection for the year 1877-78, (aided and unaided by Government).*

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the roll at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fees.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	8a.	8b.	9.	9a.	9b.	9c.	9d.	9e.	10.
			AIDED ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.													
Nakhas American Mission School ...	Lucknow city ...	1858 ...	93	87	3	183	160	192	16	114	162	21	42	4	4	6 pie to 12 annas
Saadatganj do. ...	Saadatganj ...	1865 ...	81	13	...	94	72	102	13	52	60	30	12	3	...	1 anna to 3 annas
Sadar Bazar do. ...	Sadar Bazar ...	June, 1863 ...	86	22	5	113	91	118	11	71	74	28	30	...	...	6 pie to 8 annas
Tikaitganj do. ...	Tikaitganj ...	1872 ...	31	5	...	36	24	35	12	26	18	14	5	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna
Cashmiri Mohalla do. ...	Cashmiri Mohalla ...	1866 ...	67	21	12	100	56	84	10	56	95	10	50	...	...	1 anna to 8 annas
Victoria Street C. M. do. ...	Victoria Street ...	1867 ...	129	31	...	160	65	114	14	82	102	67	38	2	1	6 pie to 1 Re.
Ranikatra do. ...	Ranikatra ...	1869 ...	68	81	...	149	99	127	13	149	128	28	122	5	...	6 pie to 2 annas
Muhmadabad do. ...	Muhmadabad ...	1st June, 1868 ...	60	53	...	113	105	122	11	30	33	44	48	...	5	1 anna to 1 Re.
Khairabad American Mission do. ...	Khairabad ...	20th June, 1862 ...	69	30	1	100	86	102	12	26	57	46	19	10	...	1 anna
Lucknow Christ Church do. ...	Lucknow ...	1869 ...	2	2	27	31	23	29	11	31	31	...	...	...	...	8 annas to 4 Rs.
Total ...	10 Schools ...	1858-72 ...	686	345	48	1,079	801	1,025	12	637	760	288	366	24	10	6 pie to 4 Rs.
			UNAIDED ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.													
Bhinga ...	Bhinga ...	April, 1869 ...	62	15	...	77	54	69	11	29	52	30	22	...	...	...
Total of aided and unaided Schools ...	11 Schools ...	...	748	360	48	1,156	855	1,094	12	666	812	318	388	24	10	6 pie to 4 Rs.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE No. V, *A.—Private schools of the middle class in the Province of Oudh open to Government inspection for the year* 1877-78, *(aided and unaided by Government.)*

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Receipts. From Provincial Funds (proper).	Proceeds of Endowments.	Local rate of assessment.	Two-thirds new local cess.	Subscriptions donations &c.	Fees, Fines &c.	Municipal Fund.	Sale of books.	Others sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to Provincial Funds.
1	2	3	11	12	13	13a	14	15	15a	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
							AIDED ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.												
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a p.		Rs. a. p	Rs. a p.
Nakhas A. M. school ...	Lucknow city ...	1858 ...	1,500 0 0	...	...	...	1,099 9 6	276 3 6	...	93 3 3	...	2,969 0 3	2,969 0 3	...	2,969 0 3	...	...	18 8 11	9 6 0
Saadatganj school ...	Saadatganj ...	1865 ...	420 0 0	...	...	...	348 15 3	53 14 0	...	25 6 3	...	848 3 6	848 3 6	...	848 3 6	...	...	11 12 6	5 13 4
Sadar Bazar school ...	Sadar Bazar ...	June, 1863 ...	480 0 0	...	...	...	268 6 3	141 12 0	...	35 3 0	...	925 5 3	925 5 3	...	925 5 3	...	...	10 2 8	5 4 5
Tikaitganj school ...	Tikaitganj ...	1872 ...	96 0 0	...	...	...	92 0 9	8 8 9	...	15 7 3	...	212 0 9	212 0 9	...	212 0 9	...	...	8 13 4	4 0 0
Cashmiri Mohalla school ...	CashmiriMohalla	1866 ...	540 0 0	...	...	...	394 15 9	40 8 0	...	45 1 0	...	1,020 8 9	1,020 8 9	...	1,020 8 9	...	...	18 3 7	9 10 3
Victoria street C. M. school,	Victoria street ...	1867 ..	600 0 0	220 0 0	...	...	275 4 0	58 4 0	...	...	...	1,153 8 0	1,136 8 0	...	1,136 8 0	17 0 0	...	13 5 11	7 0 11
Ranikatra school ...	Ranikatra ...	4869 ...	600 0 0	280 0 0	...	...	225 0 0	53 4 0	...	...	...	1,158 4 0	1,108 0 0	...	1,108 0 0	50 4 0	...	11 3 1	6 1 0
Muhamdabad school ...	Muhamdabad ...	1st June, 1868,	1,182 0 0	...	...	..	1,002 0 0	45 7 0	...	...	...	2,229 7 0	2,171 13 1	...	2,171 13 1	57 9 11	...	20 10 11	11 4 1
Khairabad A. M. school ...	Khairabad ...	20th June, 1862,	420 0 0	...	...	...	531 0 0	57 9 0	50 0 0	...	...	1 058 9 0	1,022 0 0	36 9 0	1,058 9 0	...	...	12 4 11	4 14 2
Lucknow ChristChurch school	Lucknow ...	1869 ...	705 0 0	...	...	...	...	541 0 0	...	...	255 0 0	1,501 0 0	1,452 0 0	49 0 0	1,501 0 0	...	...	65 4 2	30 10 5
Total ...	10 schools ...	1858-72 ...	6,543 0 0	500 0 0	...	...	4,237 3 6	1,276 6 3	50 0 0	214 4 9	255 0 0	13,075 14 6	12,865 7 7	85 9 0	12,951 0 7	124 13 11	...	16 2 8	8 2 8
							UNAIDED VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.												
Bhinga ...	Bhinga ...	April, 1869 ...	...	...	...	...	642 0 0	...	...	...	...	642 0 0	624 0 0	18 0 0	642 0 0	...	...	11 14 3	...
Total of aided and unaided school	11 schools. ...	...	6,543 0 0	500 0 0	...	...	4,879 3 6	1,276 6 3	50 0 0	214 4 9	255 0 0	13,717 14 6	13,489 7 7	103 9 0	13,593 0 7	124 13 11	...	15 14 4	7 10 5

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APPENDIX A.

TABLE VI AND VI.A.—*Private schools of the lower class in the province of Oudh open to Government inspection for the year 1877-78 (aided and unaided by Government).*

Name of institution.	Number of schools.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	8b	9	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	10
						TABLE VI.										
Aided Town Schools.																
Lucknow	2	1866 to 1868	95	24	1	120	109	137	10	88	82	79	23	2	5	1 anna to 8 annas.
Sitapur	1	Octr, 1869	21	15	...	36	30	39	...	...	15	22	...	...	...	...
Gonda	3	1873 to 1875	166	33	...	199	156	204	10	4	46	77	10	...	...	1 anna.
Bahraich	4	1871 to 1875	172	86	...	258	221	267	10	...	69	189	...	...	...	3 pie to 6 pie
Total of Aided Town Schools ...	10	...	454	158	1	613	516	647	10	92	212	367	33	2	5	3pie to 8 annas.
Unaided Town Schools.																
Lucknow	4	1872 to 1877	113	40	47	200	116	157	12	31	59	28	32	62	...	6 pie to 2 annas.
Sitapur	3	1872 to 1877	78	20	...	98	74	91	11	4	77	24	16	...	...	...
Gonda	1	1876	5	14	2	21	17	22	10	...	13	9	...	...	...	...
Total of Unaided Town Schools ...	8	...	196	74	49	319	207	270	10	35	149	61	48	62	...	...
Total of Aided and Unaided Schools ...	18	...	650	232	50	932	723	917	11	127	361	428	81	64	5	3 pie to 8 annas
						TABLE VIA										
Aided Village Schools.																
Kheri	1	1869	...	...	29	29	20	22	9	8	10	11	...	...	...	...
Gonda	3	1873 to 1875	67	3	...	70	56	81	9	...	30	45	13	...	...	...
Bahraich	1	10th Sept, 1868	63	8	...	71	48	71	12	...	70	20	20	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna.
Total of Aided Village Schools ...	5	...	130	11	29	170	124	174	10	8	110	76	33	...	..	6 pie to 1 anna.
Unaided Village Schools.																
Gonda	5	1861 to 1875	140	4	1	145	102	151	11	...	27	13	18	...	...	...
Bahraich	1	...	44	11	...	55	36	48	11	..	28	27	5	...	...	
Total of Unaided Village Schools ...	6	...	184	15	1	200	138	199	11	...	55	40	23	...	.	...
Total of Aided and Unaided Village Schools,	11	...	314	26	30	370	262	373	11	8	165	116	56	...	...	3 pie to 8 annas.

APPENDIX A

TABLE No. VI. AND VI.A—*Private schools of the lower class in the province of Oudh open to Government inspection for the year 1877-78, (aided and unaided by Government)*—(concluded).

Name of institution.	Number of schools.	When established.	Receipts. From provincial funds (proper).	Receipts. Proceeds of endowment.	Receipts. Local rate of assessment.	Receipts. Two-thirds new local cess.	Receipts. Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, fines, &c.	Receipts. Municipal fund.	Receipts. Sale of books.	Receipts. Other sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to provincial funds.
1	2	3	11	12	13	13a	14	15	15a	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
								TABLE VI.											
Aided Town Schools.																			
Lucknow	2	1866 to 1868	420 0 0	174 0 0	...	...	293 8 0	42 8 0	...	...	...	930 0 0	876 12 3	...	876 12 3	53 3 9	...	8 0 8	3 13 7
Sitapur	1	Octr., 1869	48 0 0	...	...	...	48 0 0	13 6 0	...	...	...	109 6 0	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	13 6 0	...	3 3 2	1 9 6
Gonda	3	1873 to 1875	324 0 0	...	...	...	312 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	14 0 0	682 0 0	668 0 0	14 0 0	682 0 0	...	...	4 5 11	2 1 2
Bahraich.	4	1871 to 1875	234 0 0	...	...	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	293 0 0	551 0 0	551 0 0	...	551 0 0	...	...	2 7 10	1 0 11
Total of Aided Town Schools,	10	...	1,026 0 0	174 0 0	...	...	653 8 0	111 14 0	...	...	307 0 0	2,272 6 0	2,191 12 3	14 0 0	2,205 12 3	66 9 9	...	4 4 4	1 15 9
Unaided Town Schools.																			
Lucknow	4	1872 to 1877	...	...	...	...	847 11 0	64 1 0	...	...	222 0 9	1,133 12 9	1,132 13 9	0.15 0	1,133 12 9	...	...	7 3 6	...
Sitapur	3	1872 to 1877	...	...	...	...	203 6 0	...	...	...	5 10 0	209 0 0	192 0 0	17 0 0	209 0 0	...	...	2 13 2	...
Gonda	1	1876	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Unaided Town Schools,	8	...	...	...	...	...	1,051 1 0	64 1 0	...	...	227 10 9	1,342 12 9	1,324 13 9	17 15 0	1,342 12 9	...	..	6 7 9	...
Total of Aided and Unaided Town Schools	18	...	1,026 0 0	174 0 0	...	...	1,704 9 0	175 15 0	...	...	534 10 9	3,615 2 9	3,516 10 0	31 15 0	3,548 9 0	66 9 9	...	4 14 5	1 6 8
								TABLE VI.A.											
Aided Village Schools.																			
Kheri	1	1869	105 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	...	...	...	15 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	5 4 0
Gonda	3	1873 to 1875	...	...	...	110 0 0	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	128 0 0	110 0 0	18 0 0	128 0 0	...	...	2 4 6	1 15 5
Bahraich	1	10th Sept., 1868	132 0 0	...	...	...	240 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	4 6 6	380 6 6	360 3 9	12 8 0	372 11 9	7 10 9	...	7 12 2	2 12 0
Total of Aided Village Schools	5	...	237 0 3	–	...	110 0 0	360 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	37 6 6	748 6 6	710 3 9	30 8 0	740 11 9	7 10 9	...	5 15 6	2 12 9
Unaided Village Schools.																			
Gonda	5	1861 to 1875	...	...	...	...	370 3 0	...	...	...	25 0 0	395 3 0	370 3 0	25 0 0	395 3 0	...	...	3 13 11	...
Bahraich	1	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	...	420 0 0	...	...	10 10 8	...
Total of Unaided Village Schools,	6	...	...	...	...	...	790 3 0	..	...	.	25 0 0	815 3 0	790 3 0	25 0 0	815 3 0	...	...	5 14 6	...
Total of Aided and Unaided Village Schools,	11	...	237 0 0	...	..	110 0 0	1,150 3 0	4 0 0	...	..	62 6 6	1,563 9 6	1,500 6 9	55 8 0	1,555 14 9	7 10 9	...	5 15 0	1 5 5

R. A. LLOYD, B. A.,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE VI B.—*Private female schools in the province of Oudh open to Government inspection for the year* 1877-78, *(aided and unaided by Government.)*

Name of institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	8b	9	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	10
						MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, AIDED.										
La Martiniére Girls' School ...	Lucknow city,	1859 ...	...	...	36	36	40	48	13	36	...	...	...	...	...	4 Rs. to 8 Rs.
Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School ...	Lal Bagh, in Lucknow city.	18th April, 1870,	...	...	86	86	80	97	13	82	53	18	2	...	4b.	4 annas to 8 annas
Total ...	2 schools ...	...	...	...	122	122	120	145	13	118	53	18	2	...	4b	4 annas to 8 Rs.
						LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS, AIDED.										
Church Mission Girls' Schools, Lucknow.	6	1860 to 1875 ...	7	141	57	205	144	202	20	57	205	...	...	...	...	2 annas to 4 annas
American Mission Girls' Schools, Lucknow.	9	1865 to 1874 ...	83	146	5	234	168	215	9	...	152	80	...	...	...	...
Zanana Mission Agencies, Lucknow,	2	1868 to 1875 ...	70	206	...	276	43	235	...	12	193	24	...	46	14b.	...
American Mission School, Paunapur,	1	1869 ...	...	...	31	31	14	21	9	10	11	10	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18 schools ...	...	160	493	93	746	369	673	13	79	561	114	...	46	14b.	2 annas to 4 annas
						LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS, UNAIDED.										
Bahraich, American Mission Girls' School.	2	1873 to 1877 ...	39	9	...	48	33	54	8	...	...	48	...	...	...	...
Colonelganj ditto ditto ...	2	November, 1873,	1	45	...	46	29	45	8	...	46	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4 schools ...	...	40	54	...	94	67	99	8	...	46	48	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	24 schools ...	...	200	547	215	962	556	917	11	197	660	180	2	46	18	2 annas to 8 Rs.

TABLE VIB.—*Private female schools in the province of Oudh open to Government inspection for the year* 1877-78, *(aided and unaided by Government)*—(concluded).

Name of institution.	Locality.	When established.	Receipts. From provincial funds (proper).	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate of assessments.	Two-thirds new local cess.	Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Municipal funds.	Sale of books.	Other sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to provincial funds.
1	2	3	11	12	13	13a	14	15	15a	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
								MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, AIDED.—*(concluded).*											
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
La Martiniére Girls' School,	Lucknow city.	1859 ...	2,400 0 0	2,066 0 0	...	...	240 0 0	676 8 0	...	...	180 12 0	5,563 4 0	3,763 10 0	1,013 3 5	4,776 13 5	786 6 7	...	119 6 9	60 0 0
Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School.	Lal Bagh, in Lucknow city.	18th April, 1870.	720 0 0	...	...	...	...	48 0 0	...	71 2 9	1,320 0 0	2,159 2 9	1,656 0 0	...	1,656 0 0	503 2 9	...	20 11 2	90 0 0
Total ...	2 schools ...	...	3,120 0 0	2,066 0 0	...	...	240 0 0	724 8 0	...	71 2 9	1,500 12 0	7,722 6 9	5,419 10 0	1,013 3 5	6,432 13 5	1,289 9 4	...	53 9 9	26 0 0
								LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS, AIDED.—*(concluded).*											
Church Mission Girls' School, Lucknow.	6	1860 to 1875,	864 0 0	360 0 0	...	...	1,274 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	2,528 0 0	2,402 0 0	...	2,402 0 0	126 0 0	...	16 10 11	6 0 0
American Mission Girls' School, Lucknow.	9	1865 to 1874,	900 0 0	...	...	...	885 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,785 0 0	1,785 0 0	...	1,785 0 0	...	...	10 10 0	5 5 9
Zanana Mission Agencies, Lucknow.	2	1868 to 1875,	840 0 0	...	...	...	372 11 9	89 11 0	...	13 6 3	19 7 0	4,684 4 0	4,538 4 0	40 8 0	4,578 12 0	105 8 0	...	106 7 9	19 8 7
American Mission School, Paunapur.	1	1869 ...	105 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	...	...	...	15 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	...	...	17 2 3	7 8 0
Total ...	18 schools,	...	2,709 0 0	360 0 0	...	...	6,000 11 0	119 11 0	...	13 6 3	34 7 0	9,237 4 0	8,965 4 0	40 8 0	9,005 12 0	231 3 0	...	24 6 6	7 5 6
								LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS, UNAIDED.—*(concluded).*											
Bahraich American Mission Girls' School.	2	1873 to 1877,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	132 0 0	...	132 0 0	...	...	3 7 7	...
Colonelganj ditto ditto,	2	Nov., 1873,	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	...	...	...	17 0 0	137 0 0	120 0 0	17 0 0	137 0 0	...	...	4 11 7	...
Total ...	4 schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	...	...	...	149 0 0	269 0 0	252 0 0	17 0 0	269 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	..
Grand total ...	24 schools,	...	5,829 0 0	2,426 0 0	...	...	6,360 11 9	844 3 0	...	84 9 0	1,684 3 0	17,228 11 9	14,636 14 0	1,070 11 5	15,707 9 5	1,521 1 4	...	28 4 0	10 9 7

R. A. LLOYD, B.A.,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE VII.—*Government institutions for special or professional education (including normal schools) in the province of Oudh for the year* 1877-78.

Name of institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	8b	9	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	10
						MALE NORMAL CLASSES.										
Lucknow	Lucknow ...	1876,	8	1	...	9	9	9	20	...	6	...	2	1	...	...
Bara Banki	Bara Banki ...	May, 1876,	4	5	...	9	9	9	19	...	9	...	9	...	...	...
Unao	Unao ...	1st January, 1876,	10	...	...	10	10	10	18	...	8	2	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	Sitapur ...	May, 1876,	15	4	...	19	19	19	18	...	10	9	10	...	...	...
Hardoi	Hardoi ...	April, 1876,	3	...	...	3	6	6	20	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	Fyzabad ...	20th July, 1876,	9	6	...	15	15	15	19	...	15	15	15	...	...	...
Gonda	Gonda ...	1st January, 1876,	20	2	...	22	22	22	18	...	22	22	22	...	...	...
Bahraich	Bahraich ...	April, 1876,	17	11	...	28	24	28	19	...	28	28	28	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli ...	June, 1876,	8	3	...	11	7	7	19	...	7	7	6	...	...	...
Sultanpur	Sultanpur ...	7th April, 1876,	10	4	...	14	14	14	19	...	14	14	6	...	...	...
Partabgarh	Partabgarh ...	April, 1876,	6	1	...	7	7	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
Total of Male Normal Classes ...	11 schools ...	...	110	37	...	147	142	146	19	...	127	99	98	1	...	...
						FEMALE NORMAL CLASSES.										
Female Normal Class, Niwazganj ...	Niwazganj closed,	2nd September, 1867,	...	...	...	...	1	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhammadan Female Normal Class, Mirzaganj	Mirzaganj ...	1st October, 1871,	...	14	...	14	13	14	29	...	14	...	2	...	14	...
Female Normal Class, Pihani	Pihani ...	August, 1871,	3	...	...	3	2	2	20	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Misrikh	Misrikh ...	April, 1876,	3	...	...	3	3	3	40	...	..	3	...	...	...	...
Total of Female Normal Classes	4 schools including 1 closed.	...	6	14	...	20	19	20	29	...	14	6	2	...	14	...
						PATWARI SCHOOLS.										
Gonda	Gonda ...	21st May, 1875,	139	...	...	139	73	121	34	...	...	139	...	...	...	...
Utraula	Utraula ...	1st February, 1876,	100	...	...	100	41	41	45	...	...	110	...	...	...	...
Balrampur	Balrampur ...	1st May, 1876,	181	...	...	181	56	174	40	...	...	181	...	...	...	...
Turabganj	Turabganj ..	1st February, 1876,	112	...	...	112	69	111	45	...	...	112	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4 schools ...	...	532	...	...	532	239	447	41	...	...	542	...	...	...	...
Bahraich	Bahraich ...	23rd November, 1877,	35	...	...	35	16	25	27	...	4	31	...	...	...	...
Kaisarganj	Kaisarganj ...	20th December, 1877,	20	...	...	20	16	17	30	...	7	20	...	...	...	...
Nanpara	Nanpara ...	5th December, 1877,	20	...	...	20	10	20	31	...	5	15	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3 schools ...	...	75	...	...	75	42	62	29	...	16	66	...	...	...	...
Total of Patwari Schools ...	7 schools ...	...	607	...	...	607	281	509	35	...	16	608	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	22 including 1 closed.	...	723	51	...	774	442	675	28	...	157	713	100	1	14	...

APPENDIX A.

TABLE VII.—*Government institutions for special or professional education (including normal schools) in the province of Oudh for the year* 1877-78—(concluded).

Name of institution.	Locality.	When established.	Receipts. From provincial funds (proper).	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate of assessment.	Two-thirds new local cess.	Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Municipal fund.	Sale of books.	Other sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to provincial funds.
1	2	3	11	12	13	13a	14	15	15a	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
						MALE NORMAL CLASSES.—(conld.)													
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow	Lucknow ...	1876,	...	...	183 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8 0	183 8 0	...	183 8 0	...	...	20 6 3	20 6 3
Bara Banki	Bara Banki ...	May, 1876,	...	...	338 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	338 11 6	338 11 6	...	338 11 6	...	...	37 10 2	37 10 2
Unao	Unao ...	1st Jany., 1876,	...	...	259 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	259 4 7	259 4 7	...	259 4 7	...	...	25 14 10	25 14 10
Sitapur	Sitapur ...	May, 1876,	...	...	720 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	720 3 6	720 3 6	...	720 3 6	...	...	37 14 6	37 14 6
Hardoi	Hardoi ...	April, 1876,	...	...	223 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	223 14 9	223 14 9	...	223 14 9	...	...	37 5 1	37 5 1
Fyzabad	Fyzabad ...	20th July, 1876,	...	...	482 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	482 13 9	482 13 9	...	482 13 9	...	...	32 3 1	32 3 1
Gonda	Gonda ...	1st Jany., 1876,	...	...	836 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	836 0 0	836 0 0	...	836 0 0	...	...	38 0 0	38 0 0
Bahraich	Bahraich ...	April, 1876,	...	...	618 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	618 6 2	618 6 2	...	618 6 2	...	...	25 12 3	25 12 3
Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli ..	June, 1876,	...	...	130 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 10 3	130 10 3	...	130 10 3	...	...	18 10 9	18 10 9
Sultanpur	Sultanpur ...	7th April, 1876,	...	...	560 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	560 14 8	560 14 8	...	560 14 8	...	...	40 1 0	40 1 0
Partabgarh	Partabgarh ...	April, 1876.	...	...	274 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 7 0	274 7 0	...	274 7 0	...	...	39 3 3	39 3 3
Total of Male Normal Classes,	11 schools ...	...	...	...	4,628 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,628 14 2	4,628 14 2	...	4,628 14 2	...	...	32 9 7	32 9 7
						FEMALE NORMAL CLASSES.—(conld.)													
Female Normal Class, Niwazganj,	Niwazganj closed,	2nd Sep., 1867,	...	...	22 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8 0	22 8 0	...	22 8 0	...	...	22 8 0	22 8 0
Muhammadan Female Normal Class, Mirzaganj.	Mirzaganj ...	1st Octr., 1871,	680 7 0	...	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	710 7 0	710 7 0	...	710 7 0	...	...	54 10 4	54 10 4
Female Normal Class. Pihani ...	Pihani ...	Augt., 1871,	43 8 0	...	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	163 8 0	163 8 0	...	163 8 0	...	...	81 12 0	81 12 0
Ditto ditto Misrikh ...	Misrikh ...	April, 1876.	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	28 8 0	52 8 0	52 8 0	...	52 8 0	...	...	17 8 0	8 0 0
Total of Female Normal Classes,	4 schools including 1 closed.	...	723 15 0	...	196 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	28 8 0	948 15 0	948 15 0	...	948 15 0	...	...	49 15 1	48 7 1
						PATWARI SCHOOLS.—(conld.)													
Gonda	Gonda ...	21st May, 1875,																	
Utroula	Utroula ...	1st Feby., 1876,																	
Balrampur	Balrampur ...	1st May, 1876,	...	...	...	1,070 15 1	...	...	...	...	267 1 6	1,338 0 7	1,315 7 1	22 4 0	1,337 11 1	0 5 6	..	5 9 6	4 7 8
Turabganj	Turabganj ...	1st Feby., 1876																	
Total ...	4 schools .	...	...	...	...	1,070 15 1	...	...	...	..	267 1 6	1,338 0 7	1,315 7 1	22 4 0	1,337 11 1	0 5 6	...	5 9 6	4 7 8
Bahraich	Bahraich ..	23rd Nov. 1877,																	
Kaisarganj	Kaisarganj ...	20th Dec., 1877,	...	...	...	223 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	223 2 5	106 5 5	116 13 0	223 2 5	...	...	5 5 0	5 5 0
Nanpara	Nanpara ..	5th Dec., 1877																	
Total ...	3 schools ..	...	...	...	...	223 2 5	...	...	...	..	...	223 2 5	106 5 5	116 13 0	223 2 5	...	...	5 5 0	5 5 0
Total of Patwari Schools	7 schools ..	...	...	...	...	1,294 1 6	...	..	...	..	267 1 6	1,561 3 0	1,421 12 6	139 1 0	1,560 13 6	0 5 6	...	5 8 10	4 9 8
GRAND TOTAL	22 including 1 closed.	...	723 15 0	...	4,825 6 2	1,294 1 6	...	..	...	...	295 9 6	7,139 0 2	6,999 9 8	139 1 0	7,138 10 8	0 5 7	..	16 2 5	15 7 9

R. A. LLOYD, B.A.,
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APPENDIX A.

TABLE VIII.—*Private institutions for special or professional education (including normal schools) in the province of Oudh for the year* 1877-78.

Name of institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fees.
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	8b	9	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	10
						PRIVATE PATWARI SCHOOLS.										
Bahraich. (Baundi	Baundi ..	April, 1877,	23	1	...	24	8	17	26	...	12	12	...	...	...	...
Bahraich. (Ikauna	Ikauna ...	May, 1877,	30	...	...	30	20	30	30	...	15	15	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Two schools,	...	53	1	...	54	28	47	28	...	27	27	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.

TABLE VIII.—*Private institutions for special or professional education (including normal schools) in the province of Oudh for the year* 1877-78—(continued

Name of institution.	Locality.	When established.	Receipts. From provincial funds, proper.	Receipts. Proceeds of endowment.	Receipts. Local rate of assessment.	Receipts. Two-thirds new local cess.	Receipts. Subscriptions, donations, &c	Receipts. Fees, fines, &c.,	Receipts. Municipal funds.	Receipts. Sale of books.	Receipts. Other sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to provincial funds.	Remarks.
1	2	3	11	12	13	13a.	14	15	15a.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
									PRIVATE PATWARI SCHOOLS (*concluded.*)											
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			Rs.		
Bahraich, Baundi ...	Baundi ...	April 1877,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504 0 0	504 0 0	504 0 0	...	504 0 0	...	...	63·00	...	
Bahraich, Ikauna ...	Ikauna ...	May 1877.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	...	360 0 0	...	...	18 00	...	
Total ...	Two schools,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	864 0 0	864 0 0	864 0 0	...	864 0 0	...	...	30·13·8	...	

R. A. LLOYD, B. A.,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE No. IX.—*Abstract of attendance at the above institutions during the year* 1877-78.

		Number attending colleges.	Number attending higher class schools	Number attending middle class schools.	Number attending lower class schools.	Total.	Remarks.
General Education.	Government...	...	1,515	5,442	51,988	58,945	
	Private	191	1,182	1,278	2,142	4,793	
Special Education.	Government	...	...	...	774	774	
	Private	5	...	...	54	59	
	Total	196	2,697	6,720	54,958	64,571	

R. A. LLOYD, B A.,
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APPENDIX A.

TABLE X.—*Abstract of receipts and charges at the above institutions for the year* 1877-78.

	Receipts.					Charges.				
	Colleges.	Higher class schools.	Middle class schools.	Lower class schools.	Total.	Colleges.	Higher class schools.	Middle class schools.	Lower class schools.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General education.										
Government ...	...	57,286 4 6	61,895 9 8	1,38,593 1 7	2,57,774 15 9	...	57,286 4 6	61,895 9 8	1,38,593 1 7	2,57,774 15 9
Private ...	48,889 11 3	82,781 4 4	21,440 5 3	14,685 0 3	1,67,796 5 1	32,315 5 6	67,099 15 1	20,025 14 0	14,379 3 9	1,33,820 6 4
Special education										
Government ...	...	...	...	7,139 0 2	7,139 0 2	...	...	...	7,138 10 8	7,138 10 8
Private ...	1,680 1 9	...	...	864 0 0	2,544 1 9	1,119 5 8	...	...	864 0 0	1,983 5 8
Total ...	50,569 13 0	1,40,067 8 10	83,335 14 11	1,61,281 2 0	4,35,254 6 9	33,434 11 2	1,24,386 3 7	81,921 7 8	1,609,75 0 0	4,00,717 6 5

Remarks.

The following items have been omitted from the Receipts and Charges :—

	Rs. a. p.
(1) Books, &c, purchased from provincial funds (proper) ...	503 12 0
(2) Ditto ditto rural cess	9,552 8 3
(3) Prizes given to pupils from provincial funds (proper) ...	1,500 0 0
(4) Ditto ditto rural cess	3,089 11 0
(5) Scholarships paid from provincial funds (proper) ...	7,406 3 9
(6) Ditto ditto rural cess	4,024 2 4
(7) Ditto ditto endowment funds ...	610 0 0
(8) Buildings and repairs executed from provincial funds (proper)	595 7 5
(9) Ditto ditto rural cess	15,547 1 6
(10) Ditto ditto voluntary subscriptions	100 0 0
(11) Ditto ditto endowment funds ...	100 6 0
(12) Ditto ditto two-thirds new local rate	2,246 0 0
(13) Grants for the encouragement of literature ...	2,565 14 6
Total ...	47,841 2 9

R. A. LLOYD, B.A.,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE XI.—*Abstract of grants-in-aid received by private institutions during the year* 1877-78.

	Colleges.	Higher class schools.	Middle class schools.	Lower class schools.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
General education	14,391 11 5	13,469 13 7	9,663 0 0	3,972 0 0	41,496 9 0	
Special education	498 7 0	...	...	...	498 7 0	
Total	14,890 2 5	13,469 13 7	9,663 0 0	3,972 0 0	41,995 0 0	

R. A. LLOYD, B.A.,
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APPENDIX A.

TABLE XVII.—*General statement of amount expended by Government on education in the province of Oudh during the year* 1877-78.

			Salaries.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Contingencies and Books.	Grants-in-aid.	Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
		General establishment	56,014 13 7	...	...	32,085 8 10	...	88,100 6 5
		Government Colleges and Schools.						
General Education.		Higher Class Schools	54,416 3 0	5,515 11 6	1,345 14 0	2,870 1 6	...	64,147 14 0
General Education.	Middle Class Schools.	Anglo Vernacular Town Schools.	27,958 10 7	64 3 9	...	1,511 12 7	757 4 5	30,291 15 4
General Education.	Middle Class Schools.	Vernacular Town Schools.	24,936 12 8	2,714 13 10	859 10 9	2,795 7 1	3,935 10 4	35,242 6 8
General Education.	Lower Class Schools.	Primary Town Schools	6,745 15 10	...	916 0 8	127 13 0	1,656 0 0	9,445 13 6
General Education.	Lower Class Schools.	Village Schools ...	1,17,156 3 0	...	15,465 14 6	4,985 10 5	162 0 0	1,37,769 11 11
General Education.	Ditto ...	Female Schools ...	7,317 1 7	...	1 7 0	292 5 9	150 0 0	7,760 14 4
Spl. Edn.	Special Classes and Schools.	Normal Classes and Schools for Patwaris.	6,999 9 8	...	...	139 1 0	...	7,138 10 8
		Private Colleges and Schools.						
General Education.	Private Colleges.	College Department Canning College.	...	2,772 6 6	...	...	24,555 14 8	2,7328 5 2
General Education.	Private Colleges.	Special Departments (Oriental and Law) Canning College.	...	...	...	...	8,878 12 6	8,878 12 6
General Education.	Higher Class Schools.	Aided Schools ...	...	973 2 6	...	...	30,528 5 1	31,501 7 7
General Education.	Higher Class Schools.	Unaided Schools ...	...	...	...	...	36,571 10 0	36,571 10 0
General Education.	Middle Class Schools.	Aided Anglo Vernacular Schools (Town).	...	...	...	...	12,951 0 7	12,951 0 7
General Education.	Middle Class Schools.	Unaided Anglo Vernacular Schools (Town).	...	...	...	...	642 0 0	642 0 0
General Education.	Lower Class Schools.	Aided Town Schools (Primary).	...	...	...	...	2,205 12 3	2,205 12 3
General Education.	Lower Class Schools.	Unaided Town Schools (Primary).	...	...	...	...	1,342 12 9	1,342 12 9
General Education.	Lower Class Schools.	Aided Village Schools	...	...	...	...	740 11 9	740 11 9
General Education.	Lower Class Schools.	Unaided Village Schools.	...	...	...	...	815 3 0	815 3 0
General Education.	Female Schools.	Middle Class Schools (Aided).	...	...	...	...	6,432 13 5	6,432 13 5
General Education.	Female Schools.	Lower Class Schools (Aided).	...	...	...	...	9,005 12 0	9,005 12 0
General Education.	Female Schools.	Lower Class Schools (Unaided).	...	...	...	...	269 0 0	269 0 0
Spl. Edn.	Special Classes and Schools,	Schools for Patwaris...	...	...	...	...	864 0 0	864 0 0
		Total Rs.	3,01,545 5 11	12,040 6 1	18,588 14 11	44,807 12 2	1,42,464 10 9	5,19,447 1 10

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APPENDIX B.

TABLE I.—*Results of the examinations of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning 1st April, 1877, ending 31st March, 1878.*

Nature of Examination.		Number of institutions sending up candidate.			Number of candidates sent up.				Number of candidates passed.				Religious or national classification of passed candidates.						Remarks.
													Natives of India.						
		Government institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.			Europeans.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Entrance or Matriculation		11	3	14	54	43	2	99	29	20	...	49	...	36	4	...	...	*9	* Eurasians.
Arts	First arts	...	1	1	...	16	...	16	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	
	Bachelor of arts	...	1	1	...	9	...	9	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	
	Master of arts	...	1	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law	Licentiate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	First B. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	B. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering.	First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		11	6	17	54	72	2	128	29	35	...	64	...	51	4	...	...	9	

R. A. LLOYD, B.A.,
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APPENDIX B.

TABLE II.—*Return of colleges and schools and the scholars attending them for the official year beginning 1st April, 1877, ending 31st March, 1878.*

Class of institutions.	Government Institutions.											Aided Institutions.										
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March, 1878.*						Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March, 1878.*					
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.			Others.				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.			Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Colleges or departments of colleges affiliated to the University in.—																						
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	68	68	68	...	...	64	4	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	(43) 5	(38) 4	(43) 5	...	...	(41) 5	(2) 4	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.																						
Madrassas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	123	79	...	47	...	68	55	...	...	...
Medical schools (vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.																						
For masters	11	147	142	...	226	...	110	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For mistresses	3	20	19	...	20	...	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other technical schools	7	607	281	...	624	...	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.																						
Higher schools (English) ...	11	1,515	1,469	13,99	14,88	15	1,161	338	...	...	1	3	967	780	855	864	20	756	191	...	...	...
Middle schools teaching through English ...	20	1,270	1,702	769	12,62	...	883	387	...	...	...	10	1,071	801	637	1,048	32	686	345	...	...	16
Middle schools teaching through Vernacular ...	56	4,172	4,372	4	50,33	...	2,765	1,406	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower and primary schools ...	1,177	50,379	41,720	145	52,065	4	40,509	9,822	...	...	44	15	783	644	100	765	30	584	169	...	...	...
Schools for Girls.																						
For natives of India	65	1,609	1,300	...	15,59	2	737	870	...	...	...	18	746	369	79	675	93	160	493	...	...	...
For Europeans and others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	122	120	118	71	122	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed schools (boys and girls) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,350	59,719	51,005	23,17	62,277	21	46,778	12,874	...	...	46	51	3,893	2,861	1,862	3,470	297	2,323	1,257	...	...	16

APPENDIX B.

TABLE II.—*Return of colleges and schools and the scholars attending them for the official year beginning 1st April, 1877, ending 31st March, 1878.*

Class of institutions.	Unaided Institutions under inspection.											Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March, 1878.	Grand total of					
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March, 1878.*													
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.			Others.			Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.			Others.
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Colleges or departments of colleges affiliated to the University in.—																			
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	68	...	64	4	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	(43) 5	...	(41) 5	(2) 4	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.																			
Madrasas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	123	...	68	55	...	...	...
Medical schools (vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.																			
For masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	147	...	110	37	...	...	...
For mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	...	6	14	...	...	...
Schools of art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other technical schools	2	54	28	...	54	...	53	1	...	...	...	9	661	...	660	1	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.																			
Higher schools (English)	1	215	215	215	430	215	...	...	...	...	...	15	2,697	250	1,917	529	...	...	1
Middle schools teaching through English	1	77	54	29	82	...	62	15	...	...	...	31	2,426	32	1,631	747	...	...	16
Middle schools teaching through Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	4,172	...	2,765	1,406	...	...	1
Lower and primary schools	14	519	345	35	305	47	380	89	...	...	3	1,206	51,681	81	41,473	10,080	...	...	47
Schools for Girls.																			
For natives of India	4	94	67	...	94	...	40	54	...	...	...	87	2,449	95	937	1,417	...	...	...
For Europeans and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	122	122	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed schools (boys and girls)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22	959	709	279	965	262	535	159	...	...	3	1,423	64,571	580	49,636	14,290	...	...	65

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APPENDIX B.

TABLE III.—*Receipts and expenditure of educational establishments in the province of Oudh for the official year beginning 1st April, 1877, ending 31st March, 1878.*

Nature of establishments.		Received.				
		Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowment.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University		...	...	...	...	...
Direction		1,185 7 7	...	...	...	...
Inspection		63,881 1 3	5,821 15 10	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the university.						
Arts	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	10,936 3 1	...	24,956 11 11	...	...
Law		493 7 0	...	1,137 4 0	...	...
Medicine		...	...	...	...	...
Engineering		...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.						
Madrassas		3,455 8 4	...	7,886 1 3	...	...
Medical Schools (vernacular)		...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.						
For Masters	Government ...	...	4,628 14 2	...	...	...
	Aided ...	..	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses ...	Government ...	723 15 0	196 8 0	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art		...	...	...	...	...
Other technical Schools ...	Government ...	...	1,294 1 6	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.						
Higher Class English ...	Government ...	49,490 14 0	238 11 3	300 0 0	689 4 0	...
	Aided ...	13,469 13 7	...	24,510 11 8	2,858 15 9	...
	Unaided ...	..	...	27,480 0 0	...	...
Middle Class English ...	Government ...	21,727 4 2	4,273 8 9	...	1,517 8 8	120 0 0
	Aided ...	6,543 0 0	...	500 0 0	4,237 3 6	50 0 0
	Unaided ...	...	...	...	642 0 0	...
Middle Class Vernacular ...	Government ...	18,185 9 5	6,606 3 3	...	3,147 1 5	1,440 0 0
	Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Class and Primary...	Government ...	2,471 15 5	1,12,350 5 4	...	291 14 0	2,142 0 0
	Aided ...	1,263 0 0	110 0 0	174 0 0	1,013 8 0	...
	Unaided ...	...	...	...	1,841 4 0	...
Schools for Girls.						
For Natives of India ...	Government ...	4,354 9 4	2,036 7 9	...	327 13 0	130 0 0
	Aided ...	2,709 0 0	...	360 0 0	6,000 11 9	...
	Unaided ...	...	...	...	120 0 0	...
For Europeans and others,	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	3,120 0 0	...	2,066 0 0	240 0 0	...
	Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls).	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships.						
In Colleges	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Endowed ...	2,531 6 6	...	241 0 0	...	...
In Schools	Government ...	3,901 10 9	4,024 2 4	369 0 0	...	...
	Endowed ...	973 2 6	...	...	...	...
Buildings		595 7 5	17,793 1 6	100 6 0	100 0 0	...
Miscellaneous		4,569 10 6	12,642 3 3	...	...	...
Total ...		2,16,587 1 10	1,72,916 2 11	90,081 2 10	28,022 4 1	3,882 0 0

APPENDIX B.

TABLE III—*Receipts and expenditure of educational establishments in the province of Oudh for the official year beginning 1st April, 1877, ending 31st March, 1878*—(continued).

Nature of establishment.	Received.				Expended.	Remark.
	From revenues of native states.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in the foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.	
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
University	...	...	...	...	...	
Direction	...	...	...	1,185 7 7	1,185 7 7	
Inspection	...	...	..	69,703 1 1	69,703 1 1	
Colleges or Department of Colleges affiliated to the University.						
Arts ... ... Government...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arts ... ... Aided ...	...	330 0 0	974 4 11	37,197 3 11	24,555 14 8	
Law	...	...	44 6 9	1,680 1 9	1,119 5 8	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.						
Madrassa	...	43 4 0	307 9 9	11,692 7 4	7,759 6 10	
Medical schools (vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Normal Schools						
For masters ... Government...	...	...	...	4,628 14 2	4,628 14 2	
For masters ... Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Mistresses ... Government..	...	...	28 8 0	948 15 0	948 15 0	
For Mistresses ... Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	
Other technical schools, Government ...	...	...	267 1 6	1,561 3 0	1,560 13 6	
Other technical schools, Aided ...	...	...	...	...	..	
Other technical schools, Unaided ...	...	...	864 0 0	864 0 0	864 0 0	
Schools for Boys.						
Higher Class English ... Government...	...	6,547 14 9	19 8 6	57,286 4 6	57,286 4 6	
Higher Class English ... Aided ...	...	4,474 2 9	900 14 7	46,209 10 4	30,528 5	
Higher Class English ... Unaided ...	...	8,135 0 0	956 10 0	36,571 10 0	36,571 10	
Middle Class English ... Government ..	...	2,572 9 3	16 12 9	30,227 11 7	30,227 11	
Middle Class English ... Aided ...	...	1,276 6 3	469 4 9	13,075 14 6	12,951 0	
Middle Class English ... Unaided ...	...	.	...	642 0 0	642 0	
Middle Class Vernacular Government ..	...	2,244 4 0	44 12 0	31,667 14 1	31,667 14	
Middle Class Vernacular Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle Class Vernacular Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lower Class and Primary. Government...	...	13,572 13 6	4 10 0	1,30,833 10 3	1,30,833 10 3	
Lower Class and Primary. Aided ...	...	115 14 0	344 6 6	3,020 12 6	2,946 8 0	
Lower Class and Primary. Unaided ...	...	64 1 0	252 10 9	2,157 15 9	2,157 15 9	
Schools for Girls.						
For Natives of India ... Government ...	...	...	10 9 3	7,759 7 4	7,759 7 4	
For Natives of India ... Aided ...	...	119 11 0	47 13 3	9,237 4 0	9,005 12 0	
For Natives of India ... Unaided ...	...	...	149 0 0	269 0 0	269 0 0	
For Europeans and others. Government ..	.	...	..	..	...	
For Europeans and others. Aided ...	...	724 8 0	1,571 14 9	7,722 6 9	6,432 13 5	
For Europeans and others. Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls). Government ..	...	...	...	...	...	
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls). Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls). Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships.						
In Colleges ... Government...	...	...	...	...	...	
In Colleges ... Endowed ...	...	...	...	2,772 6 6	2,772 6 6	
In Schools ... Government...	...	...	...	8,294 13 1	8,294 13 1	
In Schools ... Endowed ...	...	...	...	973 2 6	973 2 6	
Buildings	...	...	...	18,588 14 11	18,588 14 11	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	17,211 13 9	17,211 13 9	
Total ...	...	40,220 8 6	7,274 14 0	5,53,984 2 2	5,19,447 1 10	

R. A. LLOYD, B A.,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE IV.—*Distribution of Government colleges and schools and of all schools and colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Government of Oudh and in states subject to administrative supervision.*

Names of districts and native states	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1878.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lucknow	Urdu and Hindi ...	1,392	1,051,046	141	7,867	10	0·7	
Bara Banki	Ditto ...	1,348	947,906	146	6,333	9	0·7	
Unao	Ditto ...	1,349	785,015	125	6,132	11	0·8	
Sitapur	Ditto ...	2,250	1,007,299	153	6,743	15	0·7	
Hardoi	Ditto ...	2,292	1,008,114	144	5,854	16	0·6	
Kheri	Ditto ...	3,046	798,858	83	3,862	37	0·5	
Fyzabad	Ditto ...	2,332	1,556,075	90	4,098	26	0·3	
Gonda	Ditto ...	2,629	1,264,577	138	6,620	19	0·5	
Bahraich	Ditto ...	2,710	838,604	106	4,990	25	0·6	
Rae Bareli	Ditto ...	1,350	847,739	109	4,568	12	0·5	
Sultanpur	Ditto ...	1,570	1,007,081	103	4,374	15	0·4	
Partabgarh	Ditto ...	1,724	1,013,611	85	3,130	20	0·3	
Total of all districts and states ...	...	23,992	12,125,925	1,423	64,571	17	0·5	

R. A. LLOYD, B.A.,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 348A. OF 1878.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

To

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF SCHOOLS,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Dated Allahabad, the 31st December, 1878.

SIR,

EDUCATIONAL DEPT.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your report on Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1877-78, and in reply to communicate the following remarks.

2. In your 1st paragraph you sum up the general effect of the reductions made in the Department in 1877, to which reference was made in the review on the report for 1876-77. It is satisfactory to find that no injury has thereby been done to the cause of education. The abolition of the least useful girls' schools, the withdrawal of grants-in-aid from some of the worst aided schools, and the closing of a few oriental departments (established experimentally) were measures not only expedient financially, but also beneficial to the true interests of education. The remaining schools have been made more efficient and the quality of the teaching has been improved. In comparing the results of the department with those of former years the exceptional character of the season 1877-78 must not be overlooked. The people were in straitened circumstances throughout the year. The greater number of the students in our schools belong to the classes by whom the scarcity was most severely felt. On the whole, it is surprising that the attendance at the schools has been as good as the figures show. It is true that the attendance registers kept by the schoolmasters may often be open to suspicion. The results, however, of the various departmental examinations prove that the work done during the year has been good. The inference is that the schools must have been well attended.

3. *Para.* 3 —The summary here given, which shows the state of education for the past year in the united provinces, is not very clear. There seems also to be an error in the figures for 1876-77. According to the report for that year the total number of schools in the North-Western Provinces was 9,563, and of scholars 245,270, whereas your statement shows 9,584 schools and 246,141 scholars. The following table compares the results for the last three years :—

North-Western Provinces.	Number of schools			Attendance		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78
Government schools ...	4,758	4,505	4,509	140,648	135,069	134,554
Aided ditto	391	266	256	18,216	13 012	13 025
Unaided ditto	4 923	4,792	4 241	48 294	48,516	46 621
	10,069	9,563	9,006	207,158	196,597	194,200

Oudh.	Number of schools.			Attendance.		
	1875-76	1876 77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876 77.	1877-78.
Government schools ...	1,357	1,374	1,350	46 932	51,233	51 005
Aided ditto ...	44	50	51	2,690	2,907	2,861
Unaided ditto ..	19	19	22	775	678	709
	1,420	1,443	1,423	50,397	54,818	54,575

The number of schools in Oudh remains nearly the same as in 1876-77, and the attendance has somewhat increased. In the North-Western Provinces there are 557 fewer schools now than there were in 1876-77 and 1053 fewer than in 1875-76. The decrease, however, is chiefly confined to girls' schools and indigenous schools. In 1875-76 there were 333 girls' schools—supported entirely by Government—and 154 aided girls' schools. There are now 107 Government schools for girls and 128 aided schools. The indigenous schools numbered 4,923 in 1875-76 and 4,241 in the year under review : these, however, can hardly be taken into account, as they are institutions with which Government has no concern, and, as you remark, have no permanent existence. The girls' schools which have been abolished during the last two years were admittedly worthless, and had entirely failed to realize the hopes with which they were established. Thus the nominal decrease of 1,063 in the number of schools does not imply any real decrease in the education afforded to the people by the State. Tahsíli and zila schools have been left untouched, and the number of village (halkabandi) schools is almost the same as in 1875. The attendance compares unfavourably with that reported for 1876, but this is mainly due to the peculiar character of the last year.

4. *Para* 5, *Financial statistics.*—According to the figures here given by you the expenditure was—

	N-W P. Rs.	*Oudh.* Rs
Provincial funds	13,85,553	3,89 503
Local	55,590	36 295
	14,41,143	4,25,798
Total for both provinces ...		18,66,941

But it is difficult to reconcile these figures with those shown in appendix B. III. (page 82). The figures of the appendix are—

Receipts.	*N.-W P.* Rs.	*Oudh.* Rs.
Grants from provincial revenues	9,59 965	2,16,587
Local rates or cesses	4,42,972	1,72,916
Endowments	29,044	90,081
Subscriptions	51,630	23,022
Municipal grants	50,598	3,882
Fees and fines	1,26,237	40,220
Funds not included in the foregoing	1,04 980	7,276
	17,65,426	5,53,984
Expended	16,78,843	5,19,447

The corresponding figures for 1876 77 are :—

	N-W. P. Rs.	*Oudh.* Rs.
Receipts	18,49,871	5,53,950
Expended	17,80,704	5,42,616

The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand how the results shown in your para 5. are arrived at. The expenditure from Local Funds for instance is here shown as Rs. 55,590. But it must have been more than this, for in para. 10 the income from local sources is entered at Rs. 1,11,333. His Honor is willing to believe that your figures are correct, and the apparent discrepancies capable of explanation. But it would have been better had you stated the financial position of the department with closer reference to the tables of the appendix. To form an exact idea of the cost of the department to the State it is necessary to know (1) the *income*, *viz.*, sums received from municipalities, subscriptions, interest, fees, and miscellaneous; the budget grant should be left out of consideration, nor should any account be taken of the private incomes of aided schools: (2) the *expenditure*, from all sources. The difference between the expenditure and the income should give the amount spent by Government, for there should be no attempt to distinguish between money spent from the budget grant and money spent from income. Of course, if the budget grant has not been fully worked up to, the difference thus arrived at will be correspondingly less than the grant.

5. *Para. 7.*—It appears from your figures that the cost to the Provincial revenues of each pupil in the three Government colleges of the North-Western Provinces was Rs. 809 against Rs. 801 in 1876-77. The increased cost is due to an increase in the gross expenditure, as the number of pupils was larger than in the previous year. The cost of each pupil in the Sanscrit College, Benares, was Rs. 56 against Rs. 77 in 1876-77, the diminution in expenditure being mainly due to the abolition of the Anglo-Sanscrit Department. There was also a satisfactory decrease in the cost of the education supplied by the High Schools, the Normal Schools, and the Vernacular Girls' Schools. A comparison of the cost of education in the North-Western Provinces with that of similar education in Oudh is not of any great use, as there is still dissimilarity between the two systems. But it is clear that the State spends less as a rule, per pupil, in Oudh. There are 11 Anglo-vernacular high schools in Oudh which educate students at an average rate of Rs. 33-13-0 per annum, whereas in the North-Western Provinces each pupil of a High School costs Rs. 48. The cost of primary education in the village schools of Oudh is Rs. 2-12-0 per boy against Rs. 3-8-0 in the halkabandi schools of the North-Western Provinces. To judge, however, from your report it would appear that the greater costliness of the educational establishments of the latter province is justified, as it should be, by their greater efficiency.

6. *Para.* 16, *Primary education.*—The special difficulties connected with the scarcity prevailing during the year have already been referred to. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is satisfied that sure progress, though it may be slow, is being made in the improvement of village schools and the diffusion of elementary education. The influence of the district committees and the interest displayed by district officers are beginning to be felt. The defects still apparent are irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils and want of method and of tuitional ability on the part of the teachers. There are indications that those who are

qualified to teach are apt to expend their energies on a few boys in the higher classes, to the neglect of the bulk of the pupils. These defects, it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor, can only be remedied by energetic action on the part of the Deputy Inspectors. It is their duty to keep a careful record of the results of the inspection of every school and to lay it before the committee. The latter, by judicious rewards and distinctions, may do much to stimulate a healthy competition among the teachers, and to make them desirous to show rather a good standard of attainment in all the classes produced at inspections than a suspiciously large roll of attendance. If the Deputy Inspectors on their visits were to insist on the masters teaching the classes in their presence, they would be able to correct defective methods of instruction and to discover teachers who are hopelessly inefficient. The Deputy Inspector is the executive officer of the committee, and should be made to understand thoroughly the objects to be aimed at.

7. Sir George Couper is glad to learn that many of the district school committees have discharged with zeal and credit their important functions. You are requested to convey his acknowledgments to the committees favourably mentioned in your 86th paragraph. I am also to suggest that it might be advisable to extend the system of district committees to Oudh. You notice that in some districts the office of Secretary is held by a very junior Assistant, whose experience has been too small for the duties of this important post. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with you that, when possible, the Secretary should be an officer of some standing in the service. But it often happens that the Magistrate of the district is helpless in the matter, if he has a weak staff and a heavy district.

8. The number of primary boys' schools in the united provinces is shown in the margin. During the year most of them have been examined by the Inspectors and classified into efficient and non-efficient. The results, Sir George Couper notices, are very different in different districts. In Saháranpur there were only 17 efficient schools out of 123. In Muttra, out of 66 schools examined 53 were declared efficient. In the Meerut division the percentage of efficient schools was only 24; in the Agra division and in Oudh the percentage was 58. Either the status of the schools in these different localities is widely different or the standards of the Inspectors vary. According to statistics the primary schools in Oudh are superior to those of the North-Western Provinces; not only is the percentage of efficient schools higher, but the average roll-call of each school is 42 against 31 in the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Lloyd, however, distinctly says that the instruction given in the

North-Western Provinces.	
Halkabandi schools	3,983
Municipal free schools	142
Aided schools	36
Total ...	4,161
Unaided or indigenous	4,215
Total ...	8,376
Oudh.	
Primary town schools	53
Village schools	1,124
Aided schools	15
Total ...	1,192
Unaided	14
Total ...	1,206

Oudh schools is inferior in quality. Little attention is paid to spelling, writing, or arithmetic, and the teacher aims solely at carrying his pupils through a few reading books. The primary schools of Oudh retain the system of the indigenous schools so graphically described in the extract which you give in your para. 17. Many of them are merely expansions of indigenous schools ; the original maulvis and pandits have been kept on and induced by a small salary to adopt Government class-books and course of study. It will be long, in spite of all efforts, before such men can be induced to abandon the traditions of the indigenous system. Some of the district reports touch on the question as to whether village schools should be allowed to teach beyond the primary standard. In Oudh the teaching is confined to it, and the more promising boys are passed on by means of scholarships to tahsíli schools. In Sir George Couper's opinion this is indisputably the right system.. To allow village-schoolmasters to spend their time and labour on imparting secondary education to a few of the elder boys, to the neglect of the others, would be fatal to the general spread of elementary education. A teacher's character should be estimated by the progress made by all his classes, but especially by that made by the lower, as they are the most troublesome to deal with. Unless this criterion be rigidly applied, the village-schoolmaster is generally found to neglect the mass of beginners for a few pupils who are more advanced and more likely to do him credit.

9. *Municipal Free Schools.*—There were 142 of these schools maintained by municipalities in the North-Western Provinces during the year. In giving elementary instruction to the poorer classes of towns these schools do good work. Care, however, should be taken that persons who can afford to pay for their children's education at a tahsíli school do not send them to the municipal free school. The remarks of your para. 32 in regard to the Firozabad municipal school will be brought to the notice of the President of the committee.

10. *Indigenous Schools.*—It would be better in future not to incorporate the returns of these schools in the tabular statements of your report. The figures are utterly unreliable; the schools are constantly appearing and disappearing, and it has been found impossible to exercise over them any directing or supervising influence. It will be sufficient if you simply devote a paragraph to these schools in the body of your report.

11. *Para.* 42, *Secondary Instruction.*—Secondary instruction is given in the North-Western Provinces by means of 267 State schools, 70 aided schools, and 26 private schools. Of the Government schools, 236 are Tahsíli and Pargana schools, in which the teaching is given in the vernacular ; 13 are Inferior Zila schools ; 14 are High or Superior Zila schools, in all of which English is the chief medium of instruction ; 2 are Oriental Zila schools in which oriental languages are taught; and 4 are Oriental Branch schools attached to the Superior Zila schools of Moradabad, Sháhjahánpur, Muttra, and Mirzapur. Of the 70 aided schools, 8 correspond to the Government Tahsíli schools, and are classified with them as *Middle Vernacular* or *Middle B. schools;* 40 give an English education similar to that given by the Government Zila schools, and are with them styled *Middle English* or *Middle A. schools:* 20 give an English education of a

higher kind corresponding to the curriculum of the Government High or Superior Zila schools, and rank as *High schools:* and 2 are High schools for oriental learning. In Oudh there are 56 Vernacular Town schools, corresponding to the Tahsíli schools of the North-Western Provinces ; 20 Anglo-vernacular Town schools supported by the State, 12 private schools of a similar kind aided by the State, and one private unaided school. The High or Superior Zila schools of the North-Western Provinces find their counterpart in the Government Zila schools of Oudh, 11 in number : there are also three aided High schools and the foundation called the Martinière College.

12. *Middle vernacular or Midde B. schools.*—In this chain of seconary instruction the Tahsíli and Pargana schools are the first link. You ıave given a detailed report on these for every division separately. Attendance fell off in Oudh, as the figures marginally noted show. The reason, no doubt, is that given in your para. 53. In Oudh the people have been accustomed to pay little or nothing for their children's education, and they resent the increase lately made in the fee-rates. The Inspector of the Oudh circle would allow district committees the power of relaxing the rules in favour of the children of the poorer classes. The suggestions made by him in your 53rd para. seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be yery sensible, and I am to ask your opinion on the matter. The first claim on the State is to give primary education to *all*, and it is unfair to make the poor agriculturist who lives in a small Tahsíli town pay for what a cultivator in a village gets gratis. It is observed that in some of the schools in the Meerut division English is taught. The results do not appear to be good, and His Honor doubts very much the utility of attempting to give an English education to boys attending these schools where qualified teachers are not likely to be posted. It is of more importance that they should be thoroughly grounded in their own vernacular and the rudiments of general knowledge. You notice the different results which the classification of these schools—into efficient and non-efficient by the Inspectors—produces in the several divisions. In the Agra division 26 out of 46 schools are classed as efficient, while in the Allahabad division 38 out of 50 are inefficient. The classification is certainly somewhat fallacious, and a better test in future will be found in the Middle Class Vernacular Examination. The results of this examination for 1877-78 were fairly satisfactory. Of the 290 Tahsíli and Town schools in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 191 sent up 663 candidates ; while 99 sent up no candidates at all. It is not understood why so many schools did not send up candidates, as nearly every Tahsíli school has a 3rd class. The total number of boys examined was 1,018, of whom 282, or 27 per cent., passed. The Agra division sent up 178 candidates and passed 97. This, taken in conjunction with the Inspector's report proves that the schools in this

	Number of schools.	Roll	
		1876-77,	1877-78,
North-Western Provinces ...	234	15,796	15 969
Oudh	56	5,663	4,172
		21,459	20,141

circle are ahead in this respect of the others in the province. It is only natural that the efficiency of schools in a district should vary with the quality of the teachers and the interest displayed by the district officers and the committee. Bijnor, for example, is a district in which, owing to the exertions of the Collector and his energetic Deputy Inspector, much progress and good work are chronicled. Other districts might be named in which a contrary result is visible. Tahsíli and Pargana schools are now entirely under the district committees ; and His Honor trusts that, equally with village schools—which they supplement as an essential part of the apparatus of popular instruction—they will receive a large measure of the committee's attention.

13. *Inferior Zila or Middle A. schools.*—The following table shows the roll during the year of the Inferior Zila (Middle A.) schools of the North-Western Provinces and the Anglo-vernacular Town schools of Oudh. The falling off in numbers in the North-Western Provinces is accounted for by the elevation of the Meerut school to the superior grade. In Oudh the decrease is very marked ; it amounts to 48 per cent. These Oudh schools are on an unsatisfactory footing. The attendance has hitherto been kept up by the free admission of pupils, and as soon as fees are demanded the attendance drops to one-half. Nor is the teaching good, for all these schools did badly in the Anglo-vernacular examination. You mention that the Inspector of the circle will report specially on the condition of these schools ; this report will be awaited. In the meantime I am to observe that these Oudh Middle A. schools are really more like the North-Western Provinces Middle B. schools, except that they teach English in an unsatisfactory way. It would be well to reconsider their classification when you report on their condition and prospects. Sir George Couper is glad to find that you are able to report favourably of the *aided* schools of this class for European boys. Under "receipts from fees" for the Naini Tál school the cost of board has been wrongly included. The tuitional fee cannot be considered to exceed Rs. 10 a month per pupil.

	Number of schools.	Roll.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.
North-Western Provinces ...	13	1,256	1,154
Oudh	20	2,441	1,270

14. *Superior Zila or High Schools.*—The number of High schools in the North-Western Provinces has increased by one owing to the addition of the Meerut school to this class. The fact that higher fees are now levied in the Oudh schools accounts probably for the decrease in numbers, but it is satisfactory to find that the average daily attendance has improved. In economy these schools compare favourably with those of the older province, as the cost per boy in Oudh is Rs. 39 against Rs. 52 in the North-Western Provinces. His Honor is glad to observe that the detailed reports on schools of this class are generally

	Number of schools.	Roll.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.
North-Western Provinces ...	14	3,160	3,175
Oudh	11	1,819	1,515

favourable. They show that if the success—as measured by examinations—is not so great as might be expected, it is not from want of effort on the part of the teachers. The number of pupils attending the aided schools of this class is marginally noted. It is curious that the roll for the North-Western Provinces schools is precisely the same as in 1876-77. These aided schools have done badly both in the Anglo-vernacular Middle Class Examination and in the Entrance Examination. To the former examination 19 of these schools sent 249 candidates, of whom only 11 passed; while at the Entrance Examination, out of 145 candidates belonging to these schools only 55 passed. If the Entrance Examination or even the Anglo-vernacular Middle Class Examination be regarded as the test of efficiency, the result is not creditable to the aided schools. But the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with you that they give a sound elementary education to pupils who would find it difficult to obtain it elsewhere. I am to point out that the table given at page 59 shows 24 aided schools of this class in the North-Western Provinces, whereas table XI. of the Appendix gives 21 only.

	Number of schools.	Roll.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.
North-Western Provinces ...	21	4,741	4,741
Oudh	3	1,065	967

15. *Anglo-vernacular Middle Class Examination.*—This examination is the test for the 1st classes of the Middle English or Inferior Zila schools, and for the 3rd classes of the Superior English or High schools. The figures marginally given summarize the results. The number of failures (87 per cent.) was extremely large, but as the scheme of the examination was altered a month or two before it was held, the Lieutenant-Governor confidently expects better results in the future.

	Number of schools.	Number of boys examined.	Passed	Failed.
Government High Schools ...	25	379	63	316
Ditto Middle ...	28	132	24	108
Aided High ...	19	249	11	238
Ditto Middle ...	13	62	3	59
Private candidates ...	...	39	4	35
Total ...	85	861	105	756

16. *Entrance Examination.*—The best pupils of the 1st class of Superior English or High schools go up for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. The result of the examination this year was unsatisfactory, as the appended table shows. Out of 143 candidates sent up by the Government schools of the North-Western Provinces only three passed in the 1st division. The result as regards the aided schools has been noticed above. His Honor is glad to see that the American Methodist Episcopal Mission at Moradabad succeeded in passing two students in the 1st and two in the 2nd division, out of the five whom it sent up. This is very creditable to

	Number of schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed.
North-Western Provinces ...	42	275	120	43·68
Oudh ...	14	99	49	49 49
Total ...	56	374	169	45 18

both teachers and pupils. The unaided Mussooree school sent up six candidates, and passed four in the 1st division and one in the 2nd.

17. *Superior Instruction.*—The attendance during the last two years at the Government colleges and the cost of these institutions to the State is shown in the table marginally annexed. Excluding the Sanscrit Department there has been a decrease of five students in the numbers attending the three Arts colleges You attribute this to the restriction of scholarships to those who pass in the 1st division, to the enhancement of school fees, and to the general hardness of the times. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice the increasing popularity of the college at Allahabad. The students of this college, in spite of its large and expensive staff, cost the State less individually than those of Benares and Agra. At Agra the cost of collegiate education must continue heavy as long as the attendance is as poor as it is. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the numbers will increase.

		Roll, 1876-77.	Cost per student.	Roll, 1877-78	Cost per student.
			Rs.		Rs.
General.	Allahabad ...	77	620	91	554
	Benares ...	83	892	65	663
	Benares (Sanscrit Department).	346	66	364	50
	Agra ...	32	865	31	1,000
		538		551	
Special.	Roorkee ...	212	751	203	800
	Agra Medical School ...	76	279	86	263
	Allahabad Law Class ...	...	...	47	...

18. *University Examinations.*—To the F. A. examination the Government colleges sent up 56 candidates, of whom 31, or 55 per cent., passed. Only three passed in the 1st division, of whom two belonged to the Muir College and one to Benares. The Canning College, Lucknow, supplied 16 candidates, of whom three passed in the 2nd division and seven in the 3rd. These results appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be fairly good, considering that of the total number of candidates from the Bengal Presidency only 31·98 per cent. were successful. To the B. A. Examination 30 candidates were sent by the three Government colleges and 10 by the (aided) Canning College; of these only 14 passed. The result is much worse than in the previous year. It seems, however, to be a fact that the standard was higher this year, as out of the total number of men examined by the University only 29·82 per cent. were successful against 50·17 in 1877. The number of students who are able to proceed to the M. A. degree or take honours in Arts must necessarily be very limited. This year there were only six candidates for honours from the North-Western Provinces. The Agra College sent one, but he failed; the Muir College, Allahabad, furnished the other five, and of these three passed, much of the credit being due to Mr. S. A. Hill, the Professor of Physical Science. For the ordinary M. A. degree there were only two candidates, of whom one passed. In your opinion it is by our honour students, and not by our Bachelors of Arts, that our high education should be judged: and you quote, with approval, the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to this effect. The Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to admit that a Master of Arts is ordinarily a better educated man than a Bachelor of Arts. But it seems either an exaggeration or a satire on the

entire University training to describe the B. A. graduates of our colleges as coming out of their course "uneducated." If this were true, the expenditure of the State on higher education would be very profitless, for every B. A. graduate costs Government several thousands of rupees, and the number of our Masters of Arts is always extremely small. It is certainly desirable that students should in every way be encouraged to proceed to the M. A. degree. But Government has already done all that lies in its power by assigning a sufficient number of scholarships for this purpose. Indirect encouragement must chiefly be relied on, and this can only be given by the tuitional staff of our colleges. Your proposal to allow the M. A. scholarships to be tenable at *any* of these colleges, not at Allahabad only, is not approved by Sir George Couper. It would be a reversal of the policy of late years, which is to concentrate as far as possible the teaching power at the central college. Nor is it a real hardship to students, so liberally subsidised by Government, to compel them to study at the Muir College. It would be different if students *not* holding scholarships were not allowed to read at either of the other colleges for the M. A. degree. Your remark that M. A. scholarships are practically limited to students of physical science is not understood. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the holders of these scholarships can pursue any line of study they like,—and there are competent professors of mathematics and *literæ humaniores* attached to the Muir College. If the physical science course is preferred by students because it is easier, or because the teaching in this branch is better, it would be unfair to them to interfere with their personal interests. What you say about the superficiality of much of the so-called higher education is heartily concurred with by the Lieutenant-Governor ; he trusts that the professors of colleges will lay your remarks to heart, and do what they can to turn out not imperfectly educated sciolists, but men who unite to accurate knowledge a consciousness of their deficiencies, and are eager to learn more as they grow older.

19. *The Anglo-Muhammadan College, Aligarh.*—Sir George Couper is deeply interested in the fortunes of this institution, and is glad to know that it has already attained so great a measure of success. The grant-in-aid has lately been largely increased; and His Honor's views of the status of the institution, as a High School, have been separately placed on record.

20. *Girls' schools.*—The only exception to the unfavourable description which you give of this institution is that of the girls' schools superintended by the ladies connected with the various Missionary societies. That these flourish the inspection reports abundantly show, and it is certainly a matter for congratulation. Native Christian girls are not excluded from sharing in the educational advantages open to boys, through any prejudice of their parents, and it is gratifying to find that the means of providing them with a good education is well supplied. Parents of other creeds can send their children to these schools if they choose to do so. The schools satisfy a real want and deserve every encouragement. This is not the case with schools for native girls generally, and many of them established under the influence of individuals—whose zeal was real or simulated—have been allowed to disappear.

21. *Normal Schools.*—His Honor hopes that much good will result from the measures described by you in para. 80. The efficiency of the teaching staff greatly depends on the proper working of these schools, one of which is now to be found at the head quarters of each division.

22. *Schools for Indigent Europeans.*—In para. 85 you show that ample provision for the education of poor Europeans has been made at all the larger stations. It should no longer be possible for any European children to grow up in these towns, uncared for in respect of education, to become useless members of society and a disgrace to the English name. If the measures now in full operation are properly supported and maintained, what threatened to become a great evil will be effectually averted. Special quarterly statements regarding these schools are submitted by you; and good work appears to be in progress.

23 In conclusion Sir George Couper desires me to thank you for your interesting and able report. The department is one second in importance to none that have been organised by the Government for the promotion of the welfare of the people. Its ramifications extend throughout the province. To guide operations over so wide an area is an onerous and responsible task. His Honor is glad that, now that he has lost the services of Mr. Kempson—whose name will long be associated with the development and success of the present system—he has found in you an adviser of sound judgment, and one who is able to efficiently administer so large and important a department.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. ROBERTSON,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.